The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Explanation of the Mission of Ex-President Tyler.

The Virginia Proposition for a National Convention.

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A Special Government Agent Gone South.

Proceedings of the Georgia and Louisiana Conventions.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

THE MISSION OF PRESIDENT TYLER.

Ex-President TYLER communicated to the President to day the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature relative to a settlement of the national difficulties. Mr. TYLER intimates that Virginia could easily be satisfied, if speaking only for herself, but that her destiny is with the Cotton States, and she can only assent to such a basis of settlement as will be satisfactory to the latter. Is this really the sentiment of Virginia? Is it her mission to take care of the Southern extremists, rather than ascertain what is right and ask that? For we are entitled to suppose that Virginia would not be satisfied with less than what she considers "right." If she gets this, is she prepared to go out of the Union because the Cotton States can't have a recognition of the absolute right of property in man? The earnest hope is expressed by Mr. TYLER that all the Northern States may immediately indicate a purpose to send delegates to Washington, as it will strengthen the hands of the Union-men in Virginia at her election on the 4th of February. He has telegraphed to Richmond advising a postponement of the day of holding the Convention, so as to enable every Border and Northern State to be represented.

A member of the Virginia Legislature, now here, expresses his belief that that body will, by a two-thirds vote, declare fidelity to the Union.

PROSPECTS OF A CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.

The dispatches from Kentucky, yesterday, it appears, were only designed to express the opinion that no Convention would be called. To-night we have a rumor that a Convention is ordered. Others deny it, and dispatches received in town are positive in the prediction that none will be called in any contingency. It is evident that Gov. MAGOFFIN has grossly misrepresented the sentiment of the State on the subject of Secession.

A GOVERNMENT AGENT GOING SOUTH.

W. H. WEST, recently attached to LANDERS' Wagon Road Expedition, left last evening for Charleston, to proceed thence to all the Gulf States on business for the Federal Government. Mr. GOURDIN left at the same time for Charleston, to report to Gov. PICKENS the true condition of things here. Until further instructions are received, Col. HAYNE will continue to observe the policy of masterly inactivity. He has taken private quarters with Commodore SHUBRICK.

THE GRAND JURY PRESENT EX-SECRETARY FLOYD AND OTHERS.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia to-day presented JOHN B. FLOYD for malfeasance in office. I understand the juries here do not indict, but make presentment, whereupon it becomes the duty of the District Attorney to prepare indictment, if he thinks the facts warrant a prosecution. It rests therefore with ROBERT OULD, the District-Attorney, an old political and personal friend of FLOYD, to determine whether he shall be prosecuted. The Grand Jury also presented FLOYD, RUSSELL and GODARD BAILEY, jointly, in connection with the matter of the abstraction of bonds from the Indian Trust funds. The precise charge on which the presentment was founded has not transpired. There is good reason for the belief that RUSSELL is in no ultimate danger from this prosecution.

J. B. FLOYD AFTER DINNER.

The Ex-Hon. J. B. FLOYD, in rehashing in other parts of Virginia his Richmond "after-dinner speech," adds new opprobium to the general stock of its attaching to such efforts. Pouring in the wine floats out the bile of disappointed and baffled treason.

FERRETING OUT TREASON.

The authorities at Washington are using every means in their power to ferret out all treasonable operations at the North, by which certain mercenary operators and speculators would enrich themselves by supplying Southern traitors with the means to carry on their schemes of treachery against the Federal Government. The exposure of certain of these plots in the TIMES has served to awaken this precautionary movement.

Attorney-General STANTON is understood to agree mainly with Judge SMALLEY in his recent opinions concerning these matters, and will recommend the Government to prosecute vigorously all parties so detected. The seizure of the arms at New-York, the report forwarded to Gov. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, concerning the guns at Chicopee, the exposure of DYER'S Sharp rifle speculation for Mississippi, and the Pittsburgh affair, are not at all flattering to the financial prospects of those Northern Judases.

A DODGE TO EVADE PUNISHMENT FOR TREASON.

These fellows now propose to adopt a new method to secure the shipping of their arms. They will send them to some of the border Slave States, thus evading the decision of Judge SMALLEY, and from thence they can be easily transmitted to their destination in the seceding States. A prominent gentleman connected with the Administration says that such transactions in the South would result in the summary punishment of the offender, without Judge or Jury; and he believes nothing will prevent it at the North except the rigorous enforcement of the law, by proper officers, and the most speedy and severe punishment, under the laws of treason, in every case where the parties are detected. DYER says that they are buying arms as a company on private speculation. If this even be true, he means either to betray the North by selling to the South, or by keeping the arms in the event of civil war, to speculate upon the necessities of the North, which is equally as bad.

THE INDIAN FUND INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The investigation relative to the abstraction of the Indian Trust Fund is likely to result unsatisfactorily to the late Secretary of the Interior, who asked an inquiry for the purpose of clearing his own skirts. The evidence elicited shows that JACOB THOMPSON purchased a large quantity of Florida bonds to deposit as Indian Trust funds, paying their par value in gold for them when they would not at the time bring fifty cents on a dollar in the New-York market. Also, that the bonds were not issued according to law, and consequently were worthless. Rumor asserts that many of these bonds were purchased of the late Senator YULEE, and that GODARD BAILEY, as confidential agent of THOMPSON, was sent to New-York to negotiate the transaction with the Senator. Look out for an earthquake when the Committee reports.

THE ANTICIPATED DUEL.

Nothing further has transpired relative to the difficulty between DUNN and RUST. DUNN was in the House all day. RUST and his colleague, HINDMAN, were absent most of the day. HINDMAN is said to have declared that DUNN gave no good cause for a challenge. Probably nothing serious will grow out of it.

THE LATE SPEECH OF MR. CLEMENS.

Ten thousand copies of CLEMENS' patriotic speech have been taken for circulation in Maryland. Seventy-five thousand in the South, and fifteen thousand in the Northern States. More than one hundred thousand copies have been subscribed for already.

ANOTHER STRONG UNION SPEECH.

In the House, NELSON, of Tennessee, made a strong Union speech, carrying out the policy of CLEMENS, MILLSON, ETHERIDGE, and CASSIUS M. CLAY. The speech is loudly applauded by compromising men of all sections of the country. He complimented ADAMS and CORWIN, in glowing terms, and appealed to Northern men to give the Union men of the South ground to stand upon with which basis they could resist the tide of secession.

Capt. IRA GOODENOW, of New-York, has been appointed Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, *vice* Capt. DARLING, of New-York, removed, in consequence of maltreatment and oppression of the Pages.

ACTION RELATIVE TO SECESSION.

The failure of Congress to even attempt any measures of legislation with reference to the rebellion of seceding States, is beginning to excite much remark. Mr. BUCHANAN, who is sworn to see that the laws are executed, has declared that he is without power to fulfill his duty. In this way the President has thrown the responsibility upon Congress, which the latter body ought to return to his shoulders by immediately placing at his disposal abundant financial means, and authority to call out the militia force to sustain the Union. It is to be hoped that Mr. HOWARD'S Committee on the President's special Message will report decided and positive measures in this connection.

MILITARY AND POLICE PREPARATIONS.

The militia of the District are actively drilling—frequently under the direction of officers of the regular army. Occasionally we hear ominous intimations that the present quiet is only the usual "calm before the tempest," and forebodings that an attempt to seize the capital will be made between this and the 4th of March. Gen. SCOTT, unquestionably, has more information on this subject than is in the possession of any unofficial parties,—and the fact that he continues to augment the military forces at this point, indicates the conviction on his part, that the treasonable scheme has not been altogether abandoned. Public confidence is much improved here of late, as is evident in the greater business activity.

With a view to prompt suppression of possible riotous proceedings in and about the Capitol building, the police guard there has recently been doubled by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate. The appointments were made by Dr. BLAKE, Commissioner of Public Buildings, who must have been grossly deceived by other parties if he had not the distinct purpose of contributing his mite towards the project of placing the Federal City at the mercy of the Secessionists; for several of his appointments are highly exceptionable. One member of the new guard, a man known as "LUM COOPER," or "Edelin,"—who holds another position as lamp-lighter at $600 per annum, a third as "Eastern Canal Commissioner, a fourth under the Mayor of Washington at a salary of $300 per annum, in addition to his police appointment, at the rate of $1,080 per annum—*ought* to be a good Union man, when it pays so well. Nevertheless, he floats over his residence an American flag, from which a portion of the stars have been stricken to make room for the "Palmetto." Another of the new guard was quite prominent, some months ago, in one of the riotous clubs which then infested the City. The Executive would do well to call the attention of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to the facts, and see that the cause of dissatisfaction is speedily removed.

It is ascertained that one of the clerks in the Departments, who is drawing a full salary of nearly two thousand dollars per annum, is now absent, on leave, and attending College. This has been carried on for a long time.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Several leading Republicans in the House yesterday objected to the establishment of a Daily Overland Mail to California, *via* the Central route, alleging as a reason the probability of a trifling increase of cost beyond the aggregate now paid for a tri-monthly mail by sea and a semi-weekly overland. Republicans should not forget the pledges contained in the sixteenth section of the Chicago platform, in favor of a daily overland mail, upon which proposition the campaign was distinctly made by the Republicans in California and Oregon. Upon reflection, they will assuredly forego extreme notions of economy in this connection, for the country was as fully pledged to the daily mail, by the late election, as it was to any other plank of the Republican platform. Let the hands of their friends on the Pacific be sustained, if they desire the Republican Party to have any future life in that interesting and important portion of the Republic.

MAKING THE OFFICE OF POSTMASTER ELECTIVE.

The proposition to make the office of Postmaster elective is being agitated somewhat here. The present is a good time to pass a law providing for it. If this should be done, and the seceding States thereafter fail to elect Postmasters who will swear fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, of course they would have no claims to mail facilities—which would settle that question definitely.

POST-OFFICE REFORMS.

The several important reforms in the management of the Post-office Department, requiring Congressional action, which passed the Senate at the last session, are being earnestly pressed upon the attention of the House by Mr. COLFAX, the experienced and energetic Chairman of the Post-office Committee. They will save a large amount of money annually, and ought to be adopted without cavil. If Mr. COLFAX should be called to the head of the Department under the new Administration—a position for which he is better qualified than most of those named in that connection—his knowledge of the entire mail system, with all its intricacies, will enable him to carry the proposed reforms more thoroughly into effect, and to provide many others equally valuable.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The great body of Union men in Congress express their deep regrets that the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill is jeopardized by an avalanche of Senate amendments. Its passage would not only tend to bind remote sections of the country more closely together, would give an immense impetus to now dormant iron mines in Maryland, Virginia and Missouri, as the road is to be laid with American iron. It would also save Missouri from repudiation, as her State debt is based upon her system of railroads, and her interest (except by means of direct taxation) can only be paid through the earnings of these roads. Everything used in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad would, in finding its cheapest transit, pay tribute to Missouri, and benefit her humblest property.

THE MASSACHUSETTS UNION-SAVERS.

The arrival here of the Boston Committee of Union-savers does not seem likely to be productive of much good. Certainly their efforts fall of soothing effect upon the South. In conversation with a Southern member last evening he said to me, "Well, I see that Massachusetts has sent on an old ladies' Commission to settle our national difficulties. They might as well send gentlemen from the Feejee Islands as those coming here. One would represent New-England sentiment as well as the other." It is a well-known fact at the South as well as in New-England, that the political influence of these Committee-men is confined to the small class of Boston gentlemen who worship at the shrine of cotton, and see no other good in the Union than that which deposits regular percentages in their pockets.

MR. LINCOLN'S ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

The project for getting Mr. LINCOLN here the first of the next month, is not likely to succeed. The object of the gentlemen who have been urging it is that he may become more familiar with the real condition of the country than he can possibly be at so distant and retired a place as Springfield, Ill. It is not likely that it is a scheme of office-seekers, as he will be far less accessible in Washington than at home. But the fact that he is not yet prepared to come on, and that it is somewhat unusual, and might be misconstrued, will probably prevent him from coming until within a few days previous to his inauguration.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

Mr. COLFAX'S amendment to the Post Route bill, for a daily Overland Mail proposss it shall start from a point on the western frontier of Missouri, accessible by railroad from the East, and go through to Placerville, instead of from St. Louis to San Francisco. Letters and newspapers are to go through in twenty days, and magazines and documents in thirty-five days, but these may be sent by the contractor by steamer at his own expense. He showed in his remarks it would involve only $200,000 per annum over the present system, being the cheapest daily plan as yet proposed. This amendment is still pending.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Grenville Wilcox, United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, *vice* Wilson, resigned; Charles E. Jordan, ditto Eastern District, *vice* Harrall, resigned; James M. Brown, Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas, *vice* Jacoway, removed; William J. Newkirk, Postmaster at New-Albany, Ind.; Lieut. James M. Watson, to be placed on the Reserved List of the Navy; Romaine Dillon, of New-York, Secretary of Legation at Turin; R B. Bradford, of New-York, Consul-General to Si moda, Japan; J. J. Springer, of Pennsylvania, Consul to Venice; John A. Parker, of Virginia, Consul at Honolulu; Andrew G. Carothers, of the District of Columbia, Consul to Turk's Island; Wm. C. Burchard, of New-York, Consul to Camayagua and Tegucigalpa; William Carroll, of St. Helena, Consul to that place; Egmond Rohss, of Guttenberg, Consul to that place; David Porter Heap, of the District of Columbia, Consul-General to Constantinople; James McDowell, of Missouri, Consul to Lyons; Charles Precht, of California, Consul to Cologne; D. P. Henderson, of Kentucky, Consul to Carrara, South America.

The matter between Representatives RUST and DUNN is in the hands of friends. It is not expected that a hostile meeting will grow out of it.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have prepared a bill for the benefit of the soldiers at Fort Sumter. It appropriates $1,150 to indemnify them for losses of musical instruments, clothing and furniture in their precipitate leaving Fort Moultrie, and such remuneration is recommended by all the officers of the former post.

It is said the Grand Jury have presented GODARD BAILEY for larceny of the Indian Trust Bonds, RUSSELL as accessory, and these parties, together with Ex-Secretary FLOYD, of conspiring to defraud the Government.

The destination of the steamer *Brooklyn* is Fort Pickens.

Ex-President TYLER had another long interview with the President to-day.

PERRY E BROCCHUS, of Missouri, was confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico, *vice* DAVIDSON, resigned.

ELEAZER WAKELEY has been reappointed and confirmed Associate Judge for Nebraska.

Representative BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, declares that he was elected as a Union man by Union men, to represent them in the Union—that he has not changed, if they have—that they cannot take him with them into secession, and he will continue to occupy his seat unless he is called home by that State.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri (Dem.,) presented petitions of the same character, signed by several thousand persons.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of private bills. After which, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The House considered private bills.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) stood here to plead for his country. He did not wish to say anything which would be construed into favoring the secession movement on the one hand, or the Republican Party on the other. Notwithstanding the gloomy and disastrous condition of the Union, Congress has done nothing in the way of arresting the evil, and relieving us from the dangers and difficulties by which we are surrounded. Gentlemen here discuss these questions as if they were of fleeting and transitory importance, and without considering the momentous consequences involved. The two causes which lie at the foundation of the differences which characterize them, are first, the pride of opinion, and second, party spirit. To adhere to these in the present crisis is unworthy the representatives of freemen. If instead of disseminating with lightning speed intelligence that nothing will be done, and hope is destroyed, they would give evidence of an earnest disposition to perform their duty, there would be more probability of agreeing upon some plan of adjustment. He advocated the Crittenden plan, which was rallying support everywhere. He had hoped, and when in Committee he offered the restoration in principle of the Missouri Compromise line, that it would be accepted by both parties. He had thought the Republicans would support it, because the repeal of that compromise was the origin of their party. He believed that if both Houses would adopt the Crittenden plan, peace would be restored to the country, and that a majority in the Southern States would acquiesce in it. The South have suffered grievances from Personal Liberty bills, obstructions to the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and attempts to kindle the flame of insurrection. While he advocated the restoration of the Missouri line and the Crittenden plan, he would not insist upon this as an ultimatum, but as the basis of a settlement. He differed in opinion with Mr. RUST, who, yesterday, said the Committee of Thirty-three was a most miserable abortion, and amounted to nothing as to quieting the minds of the people. But the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ADAMS,) offered in the Committee a proposition in the highest degree creditable to him, viz., a proposition by constitutional amendment never to abolish Slavery in the States where it exists, except with the assent of all the States. This, if adopted, would go far to remove, and entirely remove, every just source of apprehension on this subject from the Republican Party. Mr. NELSON adverted to the recommendation of the Committee as to the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, the Fugitive Slave law, &c., and said that he saw in this a disposition for reconciliation and accommodation. Why not, then, give to the South in a Constitutional form what is announced in the resolutions of the Committee, and the territorial question could be settled by restoring the Missouri line?

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) asked Mr. NELSON whether he would be satisfied with that line extended to the Pacific.

Mr. NELSON replied—If amended to suit the changed condition of the country.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Amer.,) asked Mr. STRATTON whether he would give that line by constitutional amendment.

Mr. STRATTON replied that he was willing to give the Missouri line in its original language. [Cries of "Good."]

Mr. NELSON remarked that he would be willing to receive almost anything rather than to see brother arrayed against brother, and friend against friend, in dreadful strife, and this would be the result if something was not speedily done to quiet the disunion feeling now prevailing.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that Mr. NELSON had read a paragraph from the message of the Governor of Tennessee, in which it was charged that the Republican Party intend to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Slave-trade between the States, but Mr. MORSE said, that never since the organization of the Republican Party, has any man North or South ever heard a Republican take any such ground. It was never seen in any Republican Platform or speech, and the Republican Party do not want to do any such thing.

Mr. NELSON was glad that the gentleman had thus expressed himself. In the same message of the Governor of Tennessee, it was gravely charged that the Republicans exalted murder, insurrections, arson, and heroized the perpetrators of such crimes as saints and martyrs; but, notwithstanding this, Mr. NELSON said—if you judge of a party by its Platform, it distinctly denounces raids and interference with Slavery in the States. He made this remark for the sake of truth, and for the benefit of the people of Tennessee—"Let justice be done though the heavens fall." [Applause.] The Governor of Tennessee, also says that Mr. LINCOLN advocated equality between the white and black race, but it is known that Mr. LINCOLN, in his discussion with Mr. DOUGLAS, disavowed any such doctrine. He (NELSON) made this statement here because secession is sweeping over Tennessee from such influences as this, and it was impossible to arrest it, save by compromise. He then read an extract from a letter he had received from a friend in Tennessee, who was as much a friend to the Union as any man in it. The writer says he is sorry to say that the cause of secession is gathering strength there, because the Republicans refuse to do anything in the way of conciliation. If nothing in the way of compromise is done by the 4th of March, they will go out of the Union.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) in order that justice may be done the Republican Party, alluded to a resolution introduced by Mr. BLAKE at the last session of Congress, and which received sixty Republican votes, declaratory against Slavery, and instructing the Committee of Judiciary to inquire into the expediency, and report by bill, as to giving freedom to every human being, and interdicting Slavery everywhere.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pa., (Rep.,) remarked that on the same day an inquiry was proposed on the other side of the House, why mechanics and working men of New-England, should not be subject to slavery.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that he offered the resolution to which allusion had been made, but he never entertained an idea for a moment to assert a control over or an interference with slavery in the States. It went to no such extent as asserted on the other side.

Mr. BURNETT said that no such resolution as referred to by Mr. MCKNIGHT, was ever passed. The resolution which Mr. BURNETT read instructed the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to emancipate the New-England laboring men and mechanics engaged in shoe-making, from the tyranny of capitalists, by repealing all duties on boots, shoes and other articles imported for the business.

Mr. MCKNIGHT—Did not the resolution recognize the workingmen as slaves?

Mr. BURNETT—The resolution is to emancipate them from tyranny.

Mr. BLAKE—There is no intention on the part of the North to interfere with Slavery in the States.

Mr. NELSON alluded to a remark in the Message of Ex-Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, in which the latter recommendad to the Legislature of that State to pass a law to prevent the introduction therein of slaves from the Border States, the design of which was to drive those States into the disunion movement. South Carolina was the first to put herself in an attitude of rebellion, and the Cotton States followed her lead. Was it right to drag the Border States into secession, whether they are willing or not? As a Tennesseean he raised his voice against tyranny everywhere. He would raise it against tyranny from the North, and all attempts to exercise it from the South.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) reminded Mr. NELSON that other Southern States had passed laws forbidding the introduction of slaves, and said that shortly after the John Brown raid, South Carolina sent Commissioners to Virginia, proposing a consultation among all the Southern States. But Virginia refused.

Mr. NELSON resumed, saying that he considered Ex-Gov. GIST'S movement an insult to the Border Slave States. It be understood the people of Tennessee they were not to be coerced. They would not submit to dictation from any quarter under heaven. [Applause.] I say that they should resist this attempt to coerce them, and they should resist it if needs be with arms and to the death. The disunion movement does not recommend itself to the people of Tennessee, either in argument or in the manner it was gotten up. The people of South Carolina are already groaning under taxation and heavy burdens, and if Tennessee should fall into the movement the tax gatherers will soon be at every door. If war comes, it will not be fought by those who want to be masters, but by the farmers and laboring men. He would ask them, are you willing to submit to this to build up a pampered aristocracy in the South, or a military despotism. [Applause in the galleries.] Men in the South are afraid to speak their sentiments. Let the South beware of a military despotism. He could not recognize the claims of South Carolina to secede; for he remembered something of her past glory, and he would vote to receive her once more into this Confederacy—wrong as she and other States have acted. Let them retrace their steps, and let us all do just and right towards one another; and if we do this, the present difficulties will soon pass away.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) in the course of his speech, remarked that the Republicans could not say that they had not had warning upon warning, from grave statesmen, for years; but the premonitions were unheeded. They were told to beware of danger, which if not guarded against, would ultimately result in the state of things which is now presented. You have wrecked the ship, and you are entitled to salvage. Mr. LEAKE proceeded to state the grounds on which he had come to this conclusion. The source of the evil was in the dominant Republican Party. The whole controversy regarding Slavery was not well understood in either sections of the country. After dwelling some time thereon he remarked that the election of a President, under the forms of the Constitution, never could be a justifiable cause for a dissolution of the Confederacy. He would say, however, at the same time, while the constitutional form was observed, the North have given the South the ribs of death. It was for the Republicans to inquire whether they have given the South a soul. This underlies the present difficulties. The North had sanctified crime and canonized murder, and made it a high crime and misdemeanor to obey the laws passed under the Constitution. He referred to the remarks of the leader of the Republican Party, and said the Governor of Ohio refused to surrender a fugitive from the John Brown raid.

This gave rise to a running debate between Messrs. LEAKE, SHERMAN and COX.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, (Rep.,) made some explanations of the conduct of Iowa, as to fugitives.

In conclusion, Mr. LEAKE argued that the North had broken the unity of the States; it had refused a compliance with constitutional obligations, and offered a premium on perjury.

Mr. POTTLE, of New-York, (Rep.,) in reviewing the events in the South, said the latter should seek redress of grievances in a constitutional manner. He vindicated the principles of the Republican Party, which did not deny to any State the control of her own domestic institutions and rights under the Constitution. In the present attitude of the South, the Republicans will not modify their views relative to Slavery. No compromise which does not look to the protection of the rights of the citizens of all the States, under the Constitution, could receive his sanction. The North are for the enforcement of the laws, and will vindicate the flag from insult. They have but one motto: "The Union—it shall be preserved."

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Select Committee of five to inquire whether any sect or organization exists in the District of Columbia for seizing the Federal buildings, and whether any officers of the City or Federal Government are members thereof.

Adjourned.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Union resolutions, embodying the Crittenden proposition, or recommending some other conciliatory measure, and appointing Charles S. Olden, Peter D. Vroom, Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Williamson, Joseph F. Randolph, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Rodman M. Price, Thomas J. Stryker and Wm. C. Alexander Commissioners to go to Washington, and join Virginia and other State Commissioners in bringing about a reconciliation, in order to preserve the Union, came up in the House to-day, and after a whole day's session, without adjournment, they were passed, 31 to 11. The Republicans offered amendments, but they were voted down.

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, of Hudson, made a manly and eloquent appeal for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and in favor of these resolutions. He was followed by Mr. HAIGHT, of Monmouth, and Mr. GRAHAM, of Camden, on the same side Mr. DOBBINS, of Burlington, and Mr. TUTTLE, of Passaic, spoke against the resolutions, and gave their reasons at length.

On Monday a bill will be offered in the Senate to take a vote of the people of the State for or against a compromise, similar to the Crittenden resolutions, or some other conciliatory measure.

THE BROOKLYN GONE TO SEA AGAIN WITH SEALED ORDERS.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Jan. 25.

The *Brooklyn* sailed yesterday for the South with sealed orders. She takes two companies from Fort Monroe.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

NO STATE TO BE ADMITTED TO THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY UNLESS A SLAVEHOLDING ONE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Jan. 25.

The credentials of the Commissioners from Mississippi were presented to the Convention to-day.

A report was offered that no State be admitted into the Southern Union unless it be slaveholding, and if subsequently abolishing Slavery such State shall be excluded from the Union. The report was tabled for the present.

Resolutions were introduced relative to direct Southern trade; also proposing that Commissioners be sent to all the Slaveholding States. Objections were made to sending a Commissioner to Delaware. Referred.

The following ordinances were offered, and all made the special order for to-morrow: To abolish the Federal Courts and reëstablish the authority of the State Courts; continuing in force certain Federal laws, under the control of the State; declaring what shall constitute treason; concerning citizenship.

An ordinance was adopted relative to the oaths of lawyers.

The Secretary of the Convention was authorized to have the Secession Ordinance, with the names of its signers, lithographed.

An ordinance was passed resuming State authority over territory which had been ceded to the United States.

A large portion of the day was spent in secret session.

The Convention will probably take a recess after Tuesday.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION EXPECTED TO BE PASSED.

BATON ROUGE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The following is the ordinance reported to the Convention by the Committee of Fifteen, which will probably pass to-morrow:

"An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Louisiana and the other States united with her, under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America:

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained that the ordinance passed by the State of 22d of November, 1807, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America, and the Amendments of said Constitution were accepted and all the laws and ordinances by which Louisiana became a member of the Federal Union, be, and the same are hereby repealed and abrogated, and the Union now subsisting between Louisiana and the other States, under the name of the United States of America is hereby dissolved.

We further declare and ordain, that the State of Louisiana hereby resumes the rights and powers heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, and its citizens are absolved from allegiance to the said Government, and she is in full possession of all the rights and sovereignty that appertain to a free and independent State.

We further declare and ordain, that all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States, or any act of Congress, or treaty, or under laws of this State not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force, and have the same effect as though this ordinance had not passed."

A resolution was reported to the Convention that the following be added to the ordinance:

"We, the people of Louisiana, recognize the right of free navigation of the Mississippi River and tributaries by all friendly States bordering thereon; we also recognize the right of the ingress and egress of the mouths of the Mississippi by all friendly States and Powers, and hereby declare our willingness to enter into stipulations to guarantee the exercise of those rights."

BATON ROUGE, Friday, Jan. 25.

The prospects this morning are decidedly in favor of adjourning the Convention to New-Orleans.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

DELEGATES TO THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION—MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 25.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Jackson, Miss., 23d, says the Convention has elected seven delegates to the Southern Convention to meet at Montgomery. The Convention also passed an ordinance to raise eight regiments of troops, and JEFFERSON DAVIS was elected Major-General.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Friday, Jan. 25.

The House are now discussing resolutions to send Commissioners to Washington; also to send Commissioners to Montgomery, Ala. The last is being strongly opposed. The same were debated in the Senate. No action yet.

Senator BRAGG spoke here this afternoon, making a conservative Southern rights speech.

Matters move on slowly.

THE MARYLAND COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 25.

Gov. HICKS has appointed Hons. REVERDY JOHNSON, AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, WILLIAM S. GOLDSBOROUGH, JOHN W. CRISFIELD and J. DIXON ROMAN, all devoted Union men, as Commissioners to meet the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Virginia in Washington on the 4th of February. These gentlemen represent all sections of the State, Baltimore City, Eastern and Western shores, and Western Maryland.

REPEAL OF THE RHODE ISLAND PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 25.

The House of Representatives have concurred with the Senate in repealing the Personal Liberty bill. The vote stood 49 to 18. Five members were absent.

DEMOCRATIC STATE DELEGATES.

TROY, Friday, Jan. 25.

The following were elected Delegates to the Democratic State Convention this evening, from the First Assembly District of Rensselaer County: John S. Willard, J. C. Hewitt, J. A Griswold, D. Allen.

TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

A Company of 50 men, (United States troops,) from Governor's Island, were landed yesterday on Pier No. 1 East River, destined for Washington city.

UNITED STATES ARMS SENT TO FLORIDA.

The following item we find in the Charleston *Mercury*, of Wednesday:

"We learn that 4 000 stand of arms will go South by the Savannah train this morning. They are from the arsenal in this city, and are intended for the State of Florida.

THE GRAND JURY.

THE POLICE AND THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO THE SOUTH.

The United States Grand Jury met yesterday, and after a brief consultation, adjourned without examining any witnesses. They meet again on Monday, when it is understood they will have before them certain parties prominently engaged in the purchase of arms, and in their shipment to Southern ports. The Police have their eyes on steamboats and Railroad cars by which arms are shipped from manufactories in Connecticut and elsewhere, and they have orders not to relax their efforts for the seizure of all war munitions found on their way South. Threats of retaliation from the South, Mr. KENNEDY says, will not influence him in the discharge of his duty. While acting with caution, he intends to permit no surreptitious shipment of arms or munitions through this District which he has reason to believe are destined for the States now in open rebellion against this Government. Orders have been issued to have the seizure made without delay, so that there is not likely to be another escape like that of the steamer *Montgomery*.

THE SEIZURE OF THE GEORGIA MUSKETS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SENATOR TOOMBS AND MAYOR WOOD.

The following dispatches have passed between Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, and His Honor Mayor WOOD, relative to the seizure of arms by the Police on last Tuesday:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 24, 1861.

To His Honor Mayor Wood:

Is it true that any arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by public authorities in New-York? Your answer is important to us and to New-York. Answer at once.

R. TOOMBS.

To which the Mayor returned the following answer:

Hon. Robert Toombs, Milledgeville, Ga.:

In reply to your dispatch, I regret to say that arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by the Police of this State, but that the City of New-York should in no way be made responsible for the outrage.

As Mayor, I have no authority over the Police. If I had the power I should summarily punish the authors of this illegal and unjustifiable seizure of private property. FERNANDO WOOD.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

TREMONT TEMPLE CLOSED—THREATENING DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE MOB.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

After Tremont Temple was closed last night by Mayor WIGHTMAN at the request of the Trustees, at least 5,000 people gathered in the vicinity, the majority believing that the closing of the place was merely a *ruse* to get rid of the mob.

After waiting two hours in a pelting snow-storm for the reopening of the hall, the crowd broke up into separate parties and gradually dispersed.

About two hundred of the crowd visited the residence of Mr. PHILLIPS, in Essex-street, and threatened to "clean him out," but Deputy Chief of Police HAM, with a squad of policeman, prevented the outrage and made several arrests.

The colored population became greatly alarmed, as threats were made by a few of the mob to visit their houses. No such demonstrations, however, were made.

The police force called out to preserve the peace numbered one hundred and fifty men.

It is said that Mayor WIGHTMAN was informed that an organized attack by a strong force would be made on the Temple.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Anti-Slavery Society are holding a session at the Society's rooms, Washington street, to day. The police are protecting them from outsiders.

The meeting adopted a series of resolves that the Society has proposed nothing and done nothing but in strict accordance with love to God and all mankind; that their constitutional rights have been trampled upon by the mob and the Mayor of Boston; that the entire responsibility rested upon the Mayor; and, appealing with confidence from his mal-administration of the law to the country, the civilized world and to God Almighty.

It was then voted to apply to the Legislature for the use of the Representatives Hall to-night.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SOCIKTY—REFUSAL OF THE LEGISLATUEE TO ALLOW THE USE OF REPRESENTATIVES HALL.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25—P. M.

The Anti-Slavery Society reëlected the old Board of Officers this afternoon, referring JACKSON'S declination of the Presidency to a Committee. EDMOND QUINCY explained the proceedings of last night, exonerating the Trustees of Tremont Temple from blame. He pronounced Mayor WIGHTMAN of no consequence, remarking that it was doubtful if there was any Mayor of Boston. Some conversation followed, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

In the afternoon an order was introduced in the House to grant the use of Representatives Hall for a public meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society this evening. After a warm debate the order was refused passage, by Yeas, 69; Nays, 136. The House was densely crowded during the debate.

A bill was also introduced in the House, giving the Governor power, on the application of twelve citizens, to use the military force under orders of the Sheriff of any county, to suppress riot and protect free speech. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The remonstrance against the repeal of the Personal Liberty law, had a hearing to-day, before the Special Committee. Rev. J. STELLA MARTIN, (colored;) WENDELL PHILLIPS, T. W. HIGGINSON, and other Abolitionists, spoke against repealing the bill, when the Committee rose.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' SPEECH ON THURSDAY.

The following are the remarks made by Mr. PHILLIPS during the first day's proceedings, with the interpolations of the audience:

WENDELL PHILLIPS was then introduced as the next speaker. He was received with loud and repeated cheers by the crowd inside, and by loud cheers for BELL and EVERETT outside. These were repeated for about twenty or thirty times, and the crowd then began to cheer for less distinguished members of the party, also for the Union. The noise became almost intolerable.

Mr. PHILLIPS—The devil always goes out of a man with great agony! [Laughter and cheers.] I remember once when we had a meeting in Faneuil Hall, we staid there on the platform two whole hours, and no one spoke; yet it was the best meeting we ever had. We may be conceited, but no one would pretend that he could make as good a speech as that. [Loud shouts and cries.] South Carolina is waiting to hear from you.

The crowd outside here drowned the voice of the speaker by singing, in a very loud voice—

"We're going home,
We're going home,
We're going home,
To die no more."

This was sung for a dozen times, and the demonstration was of such a ludicrous nature that even Mr. PHILLIPS

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Progress of the Revolution in New-Granada.

Advance of Gen. Mosquera on the Capital.

News from the Central American and South Pacific States.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 15th of January, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Ariel* brings the California mails of the 1st inst. and $1,246,0.9 in treasure, distributed as follows:

Butcher & Bro.	$5,000	Metropolitan Bank	$33,653
Order	5,000	D. Kittle	20,000
Thomas & Co.	1,700	American Ex. Bank	32,000
Order	11,683	P. Naylor	12,000
Howland & Aspinwall	900	Jennings & Brewster	11,000
Treadwell & Co.	16,000	E. Kell & Co.	62,000
J. B. Weir	9,700	A.S.Rosenbaum & Co	36,000
A. E. & C.E. Tillman	3,000	R. S. Wade	11,600
J. S. Parker & Son	14,000	Harbeck & Co.	1,800
Order	2,000	Lee, Woodman & Co.	10,500
Order	3,287	A. Hard & Co.	1,000
F. Baker	8,000	J. H. Coghill	16,000
Order	47,500	C. W. Crosby	10,100
Z. Einstein, Br. & Co.	8,000	Ballin & Lauder	33,500
Scholle & Bro.	28,600	Duncan, Sherman & C.	193,831
A. Belmont & Co.	112,000	Newstadter	13,000
Rich'd Patrick	63,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	274,500
W. T. Coleman & Co	44,800		
American Ex. Bank	30,000	Total	$1,246,029

The California advices by the *Ariel* have been anticipated by Overland express.

The Revolutionists of New-Granada have had fresh successes. The States of Bolivar and Magdalena are completely in their power. On the Pacific side the force under MOSQUERA in person had defeated the Government troops, about seventy miles from Bogota. The Revolutionists were within three or four days' easy march of the capital. President OSPINA had dispatched a large force to check their advance, and a decisive battle was daily expected.

Mr. DIMITRY, United States Minister, was in Nicaragua, awaiting the ratification by the Nicaraguan Congress of the treaty with the United States.

The news from Central and South America is wholly without importance.

Gov. WELLER, United States Minister to Mexico, had arrived at Acapulco. Gen. ALVAREZ had tendered him an escort to the City of Mexico.

NEW-GRANADA.

Further Successes of the Revolutionists—The Capital in Danger—Prospects of a Decisive Battle—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

Since my last, the Revolutionists of this Confederation have made considerable progress towards their ultimate object—the overthrow of the Government of President OSPINA. The Division of BRICENO, numbering from 12,000 to 14,000 men, sent from the Capital and from Ocaña, to endeavor to force its way down the Magdalena River to join the Government Party under Gen. ARBOLEDA, (lately occupying Santa Marta,) were defeated by NIETO's force at a point called El Banco, on the 18th December. BRICENO, with 200 militia picked up in the vicinity, and 200 of his regular force, made the attack by land, which was to have been assisted by several hundred men in boats. But by some bad management, the flotilla did not cooperate, and after several hours' combat, BRICENO's force lost from 75 to 100 men killed, and many wounded, besides munitions of war, mules, &c. The whole force, boats and all, then retired several leagues up the river, and it is doubtful if another attempt will soon be made to open the river. Subsequently, on the 21st, the Revolutionists, having followed up the Government Party, took several of their boats and seized from them further supplies. Two prisoners taken on that day aver that the Government Party lost, on the 18th, 110 men killed. The Banco is about 60 leagues up the Magdalena River. This success and the evacuation of Santa Marta by Gen. ARBOLEDA, leaves the two States of Bolivar and Magdalena entirely in the hands of the Revolutionists.

We have also the official bulletin from Gen. MOSQUERA, on the Pacific side, announcing that the force under his immediate command had entered the State of Cundinamarca and defeated Gen. PARIS, at Segovia, say 70 miles from Bogota. Gen. PARIS had long been waiting the promised reinforcements from the Government, in order to attack MOSQUERA, but none having reached him, he decided to risk defeat at the head of his 1,500 men rather than retreat. PARIS lost over 100 men killed, a considerable number of arms and *materiel*, and 365 prisoners. The prisoners immediately joined the force of the Revolutionists. MOSQUERA's advanced guard is said to be near Nieva, which is only three or four days' easy march from Bogota. It is also reported, but perhaps without good foundation, that Ex-President LOPEZ, who has much influence in Nieva, and the adjacent districts, has pronounced in favor of MOSQUERA. If this be so, MOSQUERA's chances of success will be much increased.

In the south of the State of Cauca, MOSQUERA's forces under Ex President OBANDO have had two fights with Col. CORDOVA, who was at the head of about 100 Government men. In the first CORDOVA retreated without a great deal of loss, but in the last, he is said to have been completely defeated and his force dispersed. He took refuge in the Province of Pasto; but being a very determined enemy of Gen. MOSQUERA, and a good soldier, he will probably yet give that commander a good deal of trouble. OBANDO, it is reported, has entered Pasto.

From Bogota our letters, which contain but very little information, reach only to Dec. 7. They say that President OSPINA has sent 4,000 men from the capital to meet Gen. MOSQUERA, and it is expected these will be joined by 1,000 or 2,000 more, including the remnant of PARIS' force. The Government is represented to be confident of success, and it is possible the decisive battle has been fought ere this. We have also reports that the State of Antioquia has thrown off her neutrality and will send a force against MOSQUERA. Indeed, this is stated as positive by the Government organ, the *Porvenir* of Bogota. This paper also gives the votes of the Confederation as far as the States have voted, except Boyaca and Panama, and it foots up about 29,000 for Gen. ARBOLEDA and 18,000 for Gen. HERRAN. Boyaca has not been counted. Panama gave all her votes to Gen. HERRAN, say 5,000 or so. If the revolution should fail, it is more than probable that Gen. ARBOLEDA will be declared by Congress to be elected. He is now in Panama, and will not be able to get to Bogota till things are settled one way or another, as all the routes are now in the hands of the revolutionists.

The Intendente of Panama who issued a decree of a forced loan against the native residents of the City of Panama of $9,000, has much difficulty in raising the money, although he will probably oblige all the persons assessed to come down with the money. I believe this cash is wanted principally to support the 350 or 400 men yet left among us of the 600 who came here from Santa Marta with Gen. ARBOLEDA. Last week the Intendente sent 50 men to Porto Bello to protect the old cannon in the abandoned Government fort there. Several of the smaller guns (there are about 60 in all) have been brought to Aspinwall. They are beautiful brass pieces.

Letters from Hon. GEO. W. JONES, United States Minister to Bogota, inform us that he expected to reach the capital about the 1st of January. He has been embargoed at several points on the route by the revolution, or rather from lack of conveyance occasioned thereby

DANIEL A. ROBINSON, lately appointed United States Consul to Aspinwall, arrived at that port on the 10th inst. from New-York.

A. J. CENTER, Esq., formerly Vice-President of the Panama Railroad, and for many years its Superintendent on the Isthmus, leaves us by this steamer. He goes to enter as partner one of the largest business houses in New-York City. He leaves nobody but warm friends here. He has not one enemy on either ocean. His successor is W. PARKER, Esq., so well and favorably known as Superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Road.

CHAS. T. BRIDWELL, Esq., who has been for a couple of years the Acting British Consul at Panama, was married on Saturday evening last to the youngest and beautiful sister of Don. J. M. HURTADO, Intendent-General of Panama. They go to Europe soon.

THE LATEST.

DISTURBANCE IN ASPINWALL.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

Yesterday there was a quiet little muss at Aspinwall. Six months ago or more, Gov. CONSUEGRA, of the State of Magdalena, having joined NIETO, of the State of Bolivar, in his resistance to the Federal Government, was besieged at Santa Marta by Gen. ARBOLEDA, defeated, and finally had to take refuge on board a British ship of war, from which he was transferred to a merchant craft, for St. Thomas, where he has been lying *perdu* ever since. Gen. ARBOLEDA having in turn been forced to abandon Santa Marta, Gov. CONSUEGRA decided to return, and with that intent took pas age in the British merchant steamer *Talisman*, for Santa Marta, which vessel touched in here yesterday, to land goods, on her way to her destination. On its being discovered that CONSUEGRA and four or five of his friends were on board, the Intendente of Panama sent over an order for their arrest. A guard of the soldiers in charge of an Alcalde proceeded to the vessel to carry out the order, but were refused admittance on board by the captain, and on a threat to go on board, he mustered all hands, about 50 men, and warned the guard not to touch foot on his deck at their peril. T. R. COWAN, British Consul, finally reached the scene of action, and sustained the captain. A guard was kept on the wharves all night, and the Government officers say a force of 50 men will be sent over here to-day from Panama to execute the order.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Revolutionary Designs—Movements of the United States Minister—Our Treaty with Nicaragua—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. Dow, arrived at Panama, from Central American ports, on the 4th inst. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 25th, from Salvador to the 30th December, from San Juan del Sur and Realejo to Jan. 1st., and from Costa Rica to the 2d. The *Guatemala* brings a cargo of indigo, hides, balsam, &c., for Europe and the United States, and 25 passengers. Her news is unimportant.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

Gen. BARRIOS, President of Salvador, was on his way to visit President CARRERA, of Guatemala. He is accompanied by his wife, 50 soldiers, and 21 officers and attendants. President BARRIOS is very uneasy and ambitious, and it is said wishes to inveigle President CARRERA into an alliance with him, the object being to conquer the two States of Honduras and Nicaragua, Guatemala to annex Honduras, and Salvador to annex Nicaragua. But BARRIOS is getting so unpopular at home that it was generally expected a revolution would break out in his State as soon as he left it. That the people have not risen against him must be attributed to the fact that he keeps a large army, and pays his soldiers before anybody else except himself. To show how sharp the President is after the "dimes," it is only necessary to say that he has several times been caught at smuggling through his own Custom houses. Once, some boxes, said to contain Government arms, &c., were found filled with costly silks and other goods, upon which the tariff is very high.

The cochineal culture in Guatemala is likely to be very much decreased on account of low prices. The growers attribute the fall to the rapid introduction of mineral dyes, which are just as good and infinitely cheaper.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

Mr. DIMITRY, United States Minister Resident, is again in Nicaragua, awaiting the action of the Nicaraguan Congress on the Zeledon-Lamar Treaty. No doubt the treaty will be ratified. There is no other item of American interest from Nicaragua.

In Costa Rica the people are suffering much from the effects of the late domestic troubles, and from a want of confidence in their present rulers. AGUILAR, Minister of State, and the virtual ruler of Costa Rica, is hated by everybody for his sanguinary course in causing the executions of MORA and CAÑAS, and if he does not soon resign there will be trouble.

The coffee crop will be small, not exceeding 80,000 quintals, and money is so scarce that not more than $7 per quintal in Costa Rica currency, equal to about $6 20 American gold, can be had on advances for coffee delivered in Punta Arenas. Last year 10½ cents could be had in advance of the crop. Sales will open at about 9 to 9½ cents, so that AGUILAR and his Government friends will make fine business out of the small growers this season.

Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and wife came passengers on the *Guatemala* and go to New-York this steamer. The $100,000 promised by Mr. THERPSON and his friends, to be deposited in the Costa Rican Treasury within six months from July last, as security that they would commence to open the Chiriqui route, not having been paid in, Mr. MEAGHER's contract falls to the ground.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru Tranquil—Income and Expenses of Its Government—News from Bolivia—Business in Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

The British Mail steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama from South American ports on the 6th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 18th December, from Bolivia to the 20th, and from Callao and Lima to Dec. 28. She did not touch at Guayaquil.

PERU.

Peru, and Lima, its Capital, have been more than ordinarily tranquil the past fortnight, the Government seeming to be considerably less bellicose as respects its two enemies, Ecuador and Bolivia, and the Capital not having been treated to a single assassination, or an attempt to murder the President. Only think of it—a whole fortnight of peace in Peru!

The Minister of Finance has published his report of the income and expenses of the Government of Peru for 1859, and a very curious document it is. It appears from it that Peru, with a population of scarcely over two millions, expends nineteen millions of hard dollars yearly, only $730,000 of which is for public works, (and of this more than one-half is stolen by those who have the superintendence of these works,) New-Granada, which has a larger population than Peru, expends but about three millions of dollars yearly, barring the interests on her foreign and domestic debt, (which she fails to pay.) The Minister states the income of the Government as follows:

Custom-house dues	$3,381,342
Patents, taxes, stamped paper, &c.	377,472
Profits from the sale of guano	15 875 352
Total	$19,584,166

The Minister states the expenses of the year as follows:

Interest and amortization of the debt	$5,190,200
Army and navy, salaries and pensions	13,053,978
Public works	730,305
Total	$18,974,483

The foreign and domestic debt of Peru is $33,850,070, and the floating debt, due for advances on guano, &c., is nine millions more, and, instead of decreasing this latter item, the Government is yearly adding to it—so that the total expenses of the office holders, the army and navy and pensions, for two millions of people, are over $20,000,000! A nice time they would have of it if the guano should give out!

Gen. MENDIBURA has been nominated by the Conservative party for President of Peru, to succeed Gen. CASTILLA in September, 1862, and Señor BARREDA as Vice-President. But it is doubtful if CASTILLA will consent to retire to private life, notwithstanding the clause in the Constitution making a President ineligible to succeed himself.

The Government is endeavoring to raise the 41-gun steam-frigate *Callao*, which vessel lately sunk by the breaking down of the sectional dry-dock, and with some prospect of success.

Business is dull at Callao and Lima, and money scarce. Exchange on Europe is nominally at 42 pence, but the new guano contractors will only give bills at 38, so that silver must be exported to Europe. Freights from the Chinchas are $14 to $15 to Europe and the United States.

BOLIVIA.

This Republic is quiet at present, the revolutionary attempts incited by BELZER having subsided. President LINARES is obliged to keep up a large and expensive army, to provide against a possible attack from Peru.

CHILI.

Among the laws of the present Congress is one granting an exclusive privilege to Messrs. UMENETA and GREEN for the term of thirty years, for establishing a tram-way or railroad from the port of Tongoy to the town of Ovalle in the Province of Coquimbo, with branches to Tamaya and the neighboring mineral districts of Cerro Negro and Panalcillo.

The Indians in the Province of Araucana have again become troublesome, and the Minister of the War Department has gone to take command of the forces against them in person.

The Minister of Finance has published his budget for 1861. His calculation is as follows:

Department of the Interior and Foreign Affairs	$1,295,303 83
Department of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction	1,093 829 30
Department of Finance	2,402,821 43
Department of War and Marine	1,913 286 07
Total	$6,705,243 63

Business in Valparaiso had been a little better than during the preceding fortnight, but it was not so brisk as it generally is at this season. Flour sells at from $3 25 to $3 50 per quintal, six months. In Barley a great change has taken place with the arrivals of the new crop in the market, and with the expectation of a considerable quantity about to arrive from California. Sales have been made at $3 and $2 75 per fanega, cash. Buyers are waiting a still further decrease in price. In lumber, of the 80,000 feet brought from New-York by the *Carolina Read*, 20,000 feet sold at $212 alongside. That of the *Betsena*, from Boston, of superior quality, sold for $70 and over on board. Copper, in bars, $19 cash is offered. Saltpetre, $1 95. Freights for England, £2 15s. per ton; to Hamburg, £3; to United States, $13 to $14. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 43½ to 44 pence; on the United States, 90 days, 15 per cent. premium.

F. W.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Never a Pacific Republic—A Just Man Appreciated—A Miser Robbed Discreetly—Prof. Whitney's Party—A Sleek and Lazy Pony—Washoe—The Snake and Nez Perces Indians—Mexican Frontier Muddle—Sandwich Island News—Town Gossip, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 21, 1860.

If our Representatives in Congress should be so foolish as to make any move, however slight, toward the establishment of a Pacific Republic, they may as well order their coffins at once. Out of the Stockton Insane Asylum I don't believe there are a hundred men in California who would hear to anything of the sort. Name it with a serious face in the street, and you are as thoroughly covered with derision and contempt as your boots are with mud if you attempt any street-crossing in town to-day. It is, indeed, rumored that AUSTIN SMITH, Naval Agent, better (or worse) known as one of the late delegates from the dilapidated Democracy to the Charleston Convention, has not only sent on his resignation of the Navy Agency, to take effect on the 3d of March, but is also agitating in his very select and limited circle for the secession of the State. He may as well agitate for the secession of Jupiter from the Solar system. Hints are dropped that soon after the Legislature meets, the simpletons who have this scheme in their keeping, will exhibit their project. The people will set their heel on it, and it will be quashed like a pigeon's egg under an elephant's foot.

Ample preparations are on foot for a merry celebration of Christmas—the best kept day of the year in San Francisco. Most of the Sabbath-schools hold festivals about these days, and the catalogue of fairs that are open to meet the demand for toys and gimcracks, is longer than ever before.

You ought to introduce the "trusty" system into your State Prisons. Most of the romantic rascality of our longitude is traceable to it. A few months ago ISADORE TOLEDO, a Chilian, robbed his confiding employer's safe, and ISADORE being convicted, though ever so penitent, was sentenced to State Prison for one year. He behaved so admirably that he was speedily promoted to a trustyship. Now a trusty scorns to stay at San Quentin. He goes and comes, is hale fellow with the guard, and lords it over the closely confined. TOLEDO was made one of the crew of the little schooner that fetches bricks from the prison to the port. On Saturday last he picked up his guard by the slack of the unmentionables and threw him into the bay. Then, laying in a fresh quid of tobacco, he himself traveled, and has not since been seen. The other trusties not being ready to assume the care of their own persons, fished up the guard, soothed his wounded confidence and dried his clothes.

Gov. DOWNEY has appointed Capt. HALLECK, of the firm of HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS,—a West Point graduate, a military writer of no mean abilities, they tell me, certainly a presentable, solid sort of man, who has seen service in Mexico, and who is deferred to equally as an authority on legal and military matters,—to the office of Major-General of the Second Division of the California State Militia, to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. HAVEN's death. Brigadier-Gen. CODD would have liked the berth, but failing to receive it, he resigns the one he has. The Captain did not seek the place, but a large majority of the military sought it for him. As Gen. HAVEN has been now a month dead, I suppose I may be pardoned for saying that, though a mighty clever, jovial man, he was not the most dignified or able General that you have ever heard of. His successor is one of the style that it is creditable for a Governor to appoint.

So is Capt. NELSON PIERCE, a new Pilot Commissioner just appointed by the Governor, in place of Capt. WYSE,—jerked. WYSE was a good man, too, and never quite so good as the last week that he was in office. He had apparently come to the conclusion, after several months serving party, to serve the port. The lively little Governor, seeing WYSE in good Reformers' company, sliced off his head.

There are two or three men here whom nobody ever speaks against any more than they abuse Gen. WASHINGTON. One of them is Judge NORTON. He has been now some six years on the bench of the Twelfth District, trying causes in open Court for at least six months of the year, and every Saturday reeling off decisions by the yard. Just half the lawyers must have been perpetually provoked, yet so impartial he always seemed, and so clearly he made his conclusions appear to be the imperative injunctions of the law, that if any indignant barrister ripped out an oath as he retired it was set down to his bad temper, of which he would be ashamed next day. No newspaper that I have seen has ever said a word against NORTON—on the other hand, when short of a topic, they always begin to puff him, wish he was elected to the United States Senate, or something of that sort. Gov. DOWNEY has tendered him the place on the Supreme Bench about to be vacated by "Flush-Times-in-Alabama" BALDWIN. NORTON refused the honor, preferring to make a tour to Europe that he has been contemplating. He rendered his last decision in the Twelfth District Court on Saturday, and retired sensibly, making no speech. Possibly you think the Judge is universally esteemed because he slaps the lawyers on the back as he enters the Court-room, jokes with the jurors, and treats all hands at lunch time. Never a greater mistake. At a right sudden joke he grimly smiles,—then resumes instantly a natural and very serious dignity. Soon after coming to this country, an odd-looking, solitary man in the street was pointed out to us as the only person with whom Judge NORTON was ever seen talking familiarly off the Bench. The members of the Bar, since his retirement, have passed resolutions of as lofty eulogy as if he were just deceased. One looks among them for a word of condolence with the widow. Some of the Bar were disposed to give him a dinner, but the suggestion, that he would not stand any such nonsense as that, restrained them. They concluded to ask him to sit for his portrait.

The renowned miser who perambulates the streets with a gold badge stuck on his greasy vest, engraved "King—money cheap," was robbed last Saturday night. His office is in the third story of BOLTON & BARRON's building. While he superintended an auction sale of his forfeited collaterals that evening, his room was opened, and an "immense" amount of bonds, certificates of deposit, bills receivable, diamonds and watches were abstracted from a wardrobe where they lay piled; but, marvelous to relate, the bags of gold in his desk, the heaps of coin in an old trunk under the bed, were not disturbed. He can give no idea what the loss amounted to. His creditors, he persists, in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Mobile and New-Orleans, (where he lived and failed,) lose untold quantities—while some skeptical persons incline to believe that his debtors, the depositors of the collaterals upon which he advanced the cash, lose still more than all of them. The nearest estimate that I am able to make, after a confidential interview with this odd specimen of money-loving mortality, is that it was somewhere between $1 50 and $10,000. What is very curious is that the police have no clue to the case. Yet they are so well posted with the *personelle* and the haunts of robbers generally, that if I should lose my gold-bowed spectacles at midnight, I would confidently expect to find them in the hands of the Property Clerk in the morning, and the thief in the Station-house waiting to be identified.

Your correspondent "Malakoff" stands very high just now with our firemen, by virtue of his handsome allusion in the TIMES to the charming young San Francisican lady who ran to the fire at the *Credit Mobilier*, and was disgusted with the dumb and slow machines that mastered the flames. The lively young lady, for the way she passed the pails, and cheered the red shirts, and treated them afterwards on a notable occasion at home, was made an honorary member of "Big 6." The firemen take off their hats to her by companies. The rumor goes here that she calls by the hallowed name of "mother" the spirited Paris correspondent of the *Bulletin*, who has driven all our French population swearing mad by her repeated asseverations that the feet of French ladies are larger than those of the American dames, and that what the people of Paris need most of all is a tolerable cook.

Professor WHITNEY's geological survey is to be commenced near the Ternescal tin mines in Los Angeles County. The party is now at Los Angeles, where, too, is encamped a portion of the Boundary Line Commission. If Professor WHITNEY had accepted the offers of all the applicants for places in his little company he would have led such an army into the field as the Roman Emperors used to take to conquer Persia. He thought it abundantly proper to smile when the reporter of a bit paper seriously proposed to accompany him, and got down the scientific facts he unearthed for the amusement of the readers of his journal.

The rains of December make excellent the sandy roads on the Overland route, but make the turnpikes and improved roads almost impassable. Even the Pony catches the laggard spirit of the season. The letters that left St. Louis by Pony Dec. 1, came waddling into town on the night of Dec. 17. Not happening to hit the boat at Sacramento on Saturday night, they kept the Sabbath up there and got under way again on Monday afternoon. The Pony is getting fat and lazy.

A letter from Washoe, dated Dec. 16, to the effect that "the Mexican mine—one of the *richest* claims, was attached and closed, and that armed watchmen were at the mine night and day"—stirred up a bit of a breeze. But even if true, the conclusion that one of the best claims in Washoe was not paying for its improvements, was not warranted. ALSOP & Co. have a mortgage on the claim, and if the present proprietors have too heavy a load to carry, under a change of ownership it will doubtless shell out the silver at a greatly increased speed.

There is an astonishing rush for lumber in our town lately. To fence in squatters claims, to fence loose squatters out, to fence ranches in, to fence cattle out, to improve old houses and to erect new ones, the demand for lumber is quite unparalelled. Every new cargo is snapped up readily at increased and increasing prices, and really to get a good seasoned article is almost impossible. Luckily, the inevitable redwood is not much given to shrinking or the multitude of new houses in course of erection would look like bird-cages—leak like riddles when completed. At Redwood City there is said to be scarcely one-tenth the amount of sawn lumber that was stacked there a year ago. San Francisco is so hungry, the demand so pressing, that though the mills work harder than ever, the owners have nothing to show for it—except the cash and very short notes.

Col. WRIGHT, Commandant of the Oregon Division, indicates to the Governor of Oregon that it is the intention early in the Spring to send troops into the field to tread out the Snakes, who have made such havoc with the emigrant trains. In the Colonel's report to the Secretary of War he argued that the establishment of a post in the Boise region would not dispense with the necessity of moving columns. He suggested that it would be well to announce that military escorts would leave Utah about the 15th of July and the 15th of August, annually, to meet escorts from Walla Walla or the new posts about the 15th of August and the 15th of September. This he thinks would perfectly protect the emigration on that route.

The discoveries of gold made in the Nez Percez country are tempting the prospectors into it. There is a dispute whether the auriferous region is or is not within the Reserve lines. If without, all right; the miners may go in peace, and pan out fortune. If within them, then they can't strike a pick without violating the treaty with the Nez Perces, a tribe of friendly savages, whom the best intentions of their educated chief cannot restrain from hostilities the day that the treaty is broken by a white man's act.

Have you a correspondent in Lower California? Then a rare story you have had of horse-thieving, stock-stealing, murders and panic. The thickest of it is about a day's ride from the United States border, south of San Diego. At first it was all laid to the Indians, but it comes out now that the Indians were only the allies of a gang of Mexican outlaws, under the leadership of JUAN MENDOZA. The fellow seems to have murdered by a written programme and robbed by rule. They say that he had a list of names, including three of ESPARZA's Council, and all of his officers, and that, with horrid oaths, his men had sworn not to let up in their work till the *ne per* "hundred" could be checked against each. Thus far the catalogue of their victims reads as follows: Ex Judge A. P. VIDAL; Capt. CASTRO and GERONIMO LAUREL, officers under ESPARZA; JOSE MARIA RODRIGUEZ, CORNELIO CARDOZA and Señor KELLEJERO, soldiers under ESPARZA; AGATON PEREZ, and a harmless old man, FRANCISCO RIVERA. The whole frontier is panic-stricken. The rancher men desert their houses, and flock together wherever they deem it safest. ESPARZA is rigorously hunting for the marauders, but he seems to be fully occupied in preventing his troops from deserting, whenever he gets scent of his game. ESPARZA, you know, is the successor of CASTRO, who was, under some remote appointment from some party that once had the authority at the City of Mexico, made "Governor of the Frontier." If you don't understand the position of affairs in that region, don't try to; it is a profound muddle, and those who read the most that comes from there are most ready to admit that they cannot understand what it is all about.

Our latest dates from the Sandwich Islands are to Nov. 24. Prince KAMEHAMEHA had arrived home with flattering reports of his reception and treatment in California and British America. The intelligence and virtue of the American residents at Honolulu you may guess from the result of the vote, taken for the fun of the thing, on the 6th of November, when there were counted for LINCOLN, 131; for DOUGLAS, 110; for BRECKINRIDGE, 33; for BELL, 13, and for BELLHAM YOUNG, 7. Nor has this item any connection with the following, that men, women and children, in sundry towns on the island of Maui, had gone body and boots into the manufacture of "something to drink," out of apples, potatoes and cabbages. Capt. PAUL, of the *Francis Palmer*, having completed his hundredth trip from the States to the Islands, was honored with a salute of 13 guns, a silk broad-pennant, and a splendid chronometer. The whaling fleet during the season had been represented by the arrival of 130 whalers at the Island, bringing 2,116 barrels of sperm, 60,757 barrels of whale oil, and 768,700 pounds of bone. On the night of Nov. 14 the New-Bedford bark *Paulina*, Capt. STEEN, during a heavy gale was stranded on the Lahaina reef. The vessel was a total wreck,—the crew and the 400 barrels of oil were saved. The New-London merchant ship *Siam* was, on the 21st of November, found to be on fire at the Honolulu wharf. She was narrowly saved from being transmitted entire into smoke and charcoal.

GLAUCUS.

Out of the Depths—San Francisco from Under the Mud—A Surfeit of Festivals—Death of Gilbert A. Grant and Dr. Wierzbicki—How Secession Strikes—The Twaddle of a Pacific Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

Notwithstanding my date, I will be honest and confess that I am writing last year, and the night before New-Year's. Almost a gale is blowing from the south, and the rain falls in sheets. My ink is tolerably black, but in the blackness of this night I think it would gleam of the color of moonlight. The "poor, despised, dying year," creeps out of town through the mud, drenched, and in very sorry plight. Indeed, the last three weeks have furnished an article of weather that we could not honestly recommend. With a few notable exceptions, the nights have been rainy, the mornings sunny, the noons suspicious, the evenings, except when the moon was full or nearly so, showery. Now, if you will bear in mind that about every other street has been opened, and a sewer put in it during the Fall, you cannot fail to conceive what pretty traveling it has been. The residents in the suburbs come dashing into town to their business in the morning, looking like centaurs carved in sandstone. Pedestrians are satisfied if they can accomplish their morning walk mastic-fronted only below the knees. That the surface of the earth should go into a state of solution, seems the more terrible because it is not the custom of the place. They had memorable mud here in the old times, but it was thought that it had gone into history with the Vigilance Committee, the exploits of BILLY MULLIGAN and the Democratic Party. It caught us with thin boots, light gaiters or patent-leathers on,—which served very well last Winter,—and when it was settled that we might as well go in our stockings as so protected, the market scarcely supplied the demand for thick English ties. As for those tight-fitting boots which it used to be the fashion in New-York for literary gentlemen to wear on dewy mornings, which took two calf-skins to each leg, and where from the height of the tops it was always matter of anxious doubt whether the inhabitants' feet touched bottom or not, they are quite extinct in these parts. Even '49-ers, the last to admit anything, "pungle down" to these rains as mighty like those of the tent era, and to this mud as faintly suggestive of that time when our over-stocked merchants sank tier after tier of unopened tobacco-boxes as the cheapest material for sidewalks.

Our streets are mostly paved, you know, and oftenest with planks. Of course it is only the green one who, because he sees the clean end of plank protruding like an island from a sea of mud, leaps on it and sinks over ankle in water; but the oldest inhabitant, even a 49-er, is liable to catch in his face a full charge of free soil when the submerged plank springs back again. Old ones give a wide berth to the butchers-carts, for fear there rain a swath of mud on their light fancy pants, and the anti-swearing commandment be fractured.

For a while this was all nuts to the boot-blacks—with us a very respectable and important tribe of laborers, whose offices are almost as thick as tobacco shops on the business streets. Seldom were all the high, throne-like, morocco-cushioned seats empty at any hour of the day—rarely that one man, at least, was not perched there at his ease, smoking and reading the newspaper, while at either foot a Frenchman or a negro toiled till the smoker's lower extremities seemed encased in carved mirrors rather than in simple calf-skin. But a fortnight since the mud got beyond the point profitable to boot-blacks, and a hundred brushes lie still and dry on the foot rests that seldom were dry before. The newspapers hang like fresh napkins, with the carrier's creases in them on the arms. Nothing could more forcibly depict the melancholy state of metropolitan travel than this, for you must know that a well-to-do Jew is not more careful to wear a glistening tile into the Synagogue on the Sabbath than your acclimated San Franciscan to preserve a perfect pedal polish. Though he gap at a dozen seams, and find it profitable to pin his coat-tails together for fear of developments, he will face the world with his boots. And when reduced to the last straits, and he is fain to borrow a bit to pass to his fiend over the bar, he thinks of his boot-black and makes it two.

Yet if the mud were ten times deeper, the Californian would congratulate a stranger that he is not in New-York—reminding him that there is no snow, nor ice nor chilblains in it. Once dry your feet, and you can scarcely tell without an almanac whether it is January or July. The overcoat is a burden, and the grate fire a bore, only useful to get families to bed early.

It has not been the sweetest weather in the world for commemorations, fairs and festivals, of which we are surfeited, and yet no one of them dreamed of postponement. First, there was at Calvary Church, on the 21st of December, a tri-centennary celebration of the First General Assembly in Scotland. Rev. Drs. SCOTT and BURROUGHS made the speeches. On the 22d, Forefathers' Day was remembered in speeches by Revs. T. STARR KING and Mr. WILLEY, and a poem by Mr. SWETT, the occasion of a fine new school-house warming on Rincon Hill being seized and twisted to such good Yankee account. Then came Christmas, for which only the Catholics, the Episcopalians, and the Unitarians opened their churches. But the banks were closed, the public offices shut, the Courts adjourned, business suspended. It is the most generally kept holiday of the year. Within a few days, on either side of it, most of the Sabbath-schools have festivals. The hall they take for the purpose is hung with evergreens and flags. A piny, bay-rum odor fills the air, the latter fragrance issuing from the bruised leaves of the scented laurel. A great tree is planted at the end of the room, whose fruit is dolls and books, gim-cracks and knick-knacks. An hour or two is surrendered to singing, speeches, colloquies and tableaux, where all the performers are children. Then some wag dressed out as Santa Claus, comes down on a ladder from aloft, and tooting horns, blowing penny trumpets, beating drums and jingling bells, travels among the scholars, giving a present to each and until the tree is stripped. A merry chaos reigns till this is over, and then the entertainment ends, unless it is an Episcopal or Unitarian school that celebrates, when a dance is inevitable. The Methodists and Presbyterians have set their face against the dancing, and the Baptists are down on it. Though at all the public school festivals, which at this season also abound, the dancing is, without much respect to sects, the sure conclusion of the evening—the signal for its commencement being the retiring of the Minister. SAM. BRANNAN found his way into the late festival of the Episcopal Mission Sunday-school—that's the school which the Hon. EDWARD STANLEY's Standing Committee, in the absence of Bishop KIP, read out of the Church because it would have STARR KING to make its Fourth of July Oration—where they had so good a time that the clasp to SAM's wallet was melted, and he came down with a check for $500 on the spot for the benefit of the School. It was quite unexpected all around.

The little ones cheered him till they were hoarse, and the old folks could scarcely restrain themselves from the laying on of hands and electing him Bishop at once—a peril to which he was the more exposed because that very week Rev. Mr. TAYLOR had learned that charges had been preferred against him for preaching to the School without diocesan permission SAM. could do no less than make a glorious speech, in which he preached temperance and staying home nights after a fashion that made Dashaways weep. New-Year's is the last of the holidays, after which business will flow in its old channels again, and quiet be restored to our confused households.

Hon. GILPERT A. GRANT died on Monday, Dec. 31, quite suddenly, going off in much the way that Gen. HAVEN went;—taken with a hot fever on Thursday preceding, with erysipelas on Friday, suffering an effusion of water on the brain on Saturday, and then gradually failing to the end. GRANT will be missed on the street and in political circles. He was one of the original, out-and-out straight Republicans. He was born in Vermont in 1813, and edited a paper there. Came to California in 1849, practiced a little at the bar, was elected in 1858 to the State Senate, voted for the bulkhead, was denounced by the *Bulletin*, won a suit for libel against that paper in 1859, and was quite sure, his friends thought, of some snug berth after the 4th of March. He leaves a daughter aged 15 and two younger sons, now three years motherless. The only Courts in session yesterday, the Probate and the County Court, adjourned in respect to his memory. His funeral is to be attended on New-Year's day at Dr. ANDERSON's (Presbyterian) Church.

There was another Court in session, too—the Police Court—examining an honest, stupid Yorkshireman, who keeps a milk ranche in the suburbs, and his hired man, on a charge of having murdered Mrs. JOHNSON and her daughter, and the workman COOK, a month or two ago, near Lone Mountain Cemetery. Mr. JOHNSON, about a week ago, offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderers, of whom no trace could be found. Straightway a Mr. BRITTINGHAM starts up with an affidavit to the effect that MARION and HINEBERG were the men. As soon as they were arrested the *Herald* issued an extra with the exclusive news,—how a man stood in the bush all the while the murderers were at work, and never dared to tell the story before. The theory was not very consistent, but it sufficed to direct so much attention to the case that the examination must be thorough; and as the ignorant neighbors of the JOHNSONS had from an early day persisted in believing that "MARION must be guilty, for if it was not he who was it? and it must be somebody," here was a small show at least, and one not to be neglected in these hard times, for getting the $1,000 reward. The examination has lasted four days, and not a circumstance has yet been elicited to the discredit of the Yorkshireman.

Those of your readers who were about Amherst College in 1837 or 1838, will remember a young Polish refugee—one of those who, after the failure of the Polish revolt, were sent by the Austrian Government to the United States—who taught the Sophomore Class French. Or, if they have forgotten him, their memories may be revived by referring to the zealous little man who would begin to a full class, for the twentieth time, his exposition of the reasons why, in his grammar, the article was put through the declensions just like an adjective, to our great disgust, who regarded it as a wanton trifling with our time, and almost a fit provocation for rebellion, and looking up as he brought his exposition to a triumphant close, would find full half his class escaped through the open window. The little Pole, whose wrath on such occasions we knew to be harmless, since no study ever enabled him to spot us by name, spelled his outland

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM ALABAMA.

HOW IT SEEMS TO BE "OUT OF THE UNION"—CONTEMPT FOR CONCILIATION—AIMS OF THE SECESSION LEADERS—THE FEAR OF WAR, ETC.

REPUBLIC OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.

The news that Georgia had passed the secession ordinance was received here this afternoon, and immediately announced to the home-abiding citizens by what the Press, in their highly figurative phrase, are accustomed to call a hundred guns;—a calculating mind would observe, however, that by some singular acoustic freak, not a quarter of this number of reports came to the ear for enumeration, which only shows that figures are not as infallible as some are apt to believe. The news, though calculated by its unexpected majority to create a good deal of enthusiasm, was received with a singular apathy.

Since the passage of the ordinance which places us out of the Union, we seem to have fallen on days of quiescence—of peace so unexpected and grateful that the near prospect of a war in Florida, as all look at it, can scarcely disturb its luxury. The Secessionists are now satisfied that they have placed the State where it cannot retreat, or at least will not, while the conservative part of community accept the decision of the Convention, and glad of something settled, are now most anxious to preserve peace with the Federal Government. Thus in the benignant glow of this momentary repose these two irreconcilable parties stand side by side. Still the peace, unless cemented by a common danger, is but a truce, and may at any time be broken up. It is privately whispered, though with what foundation it is impossible to say, that many of the delegates to the Convention from the northern part of the State absolutely refuse to sign the ordinance, and even threaten that that portion of the State will go with Tennessee. It is this, it is thought, which is prolonging the session of the Convention, which some days ago declared itself ready to close as soon as the ordinance was signed.

Although it is impossible to describe the ineffable air of contempt with which the extremists speak of the proceedings at Washington, glancing supremely down on the evidences of a spirit of conciliation in the North, and remarking always, "Oh, all that might have been done months ago, but it is too late now; they should have thought of that before." Still there is a large party in this State who watch the movements at the Federal capital with interest and some hope. I can scarcely hope that any plan of reconciliation proposed by Congress will produce any immediate results. The difficulty is, it cannot be brought to touch the people. *The politicians will never let the decision of this question, in whatever form presented, go directly to to the people so long as they hold the authority, as they now do, in their own hands.* I have found few that doubt that if the question of the secession of this State had been permitted to return to the people for their sanction, it never would have passed. The Secessionists *were afraid* to let the question go before the people. The men who hold the authority are crafty and ambitious, and represent now the popular, in the sense of enthusiastic, sentiment, and we can look for no voluntary surrendering of power.

In the most hopeful view, therefore, it will require time, perhaps years, for the silent wisdom of the people to manifest itself; in the meantime, all must warm themselves by the fire which the politicians have done most to kindle, and which they will now spare no pains to keep alive. Perhaps the most contented man in our city now is Mr. YANCEY. Long the arch apostle of this movement, he is now reaping the golden fruit of his labors. From being the most unpopular man in the State, he is fast becoming a man of ten thousand partisans, and I notice, as I pass him in the street, that a smile of almost genial satisfaction is rapidly pushing out the expression of bitterness which had become habitual to his countenance. He is very far yet from being a popular man, but the new Confederacy owes him a high office, and the labors of his lifetime will not have been in vain.

The Legislature which has been in session this week has done little, but in its action and in the message of the Governor we catch a glimpse of the bill which before many months will be offered to the taxpayers of the State, for the purpose of putting the State on a war footing. The Governor advises a loan of two million of dollars, one million of which is to be procured from the State Banks; he further advises an addition of thirteen thousand to the contingent fund, and a suitable sum for the payment of the State troops now doing duty at Pensacola.

In view of the sufferings anticipated among the poor, each county is advised to appoint a Commissioner who shall, if necessary, before the collection of taxes, pledge the public property by mortgage, and thus supply the wants of the suffering. For the payment of the delegates to the Convention the Legislature have voted the sum of $100,000.

The merchants of the city have been a good deal agitated during the week by the discussion in the Legislature of a "*Stay bill*," the object of which is to prevent the collection of debts by legal action during the coming year. A remonstrance, signed by most of the merchants of the city, has been presented, and it is thought that the bill which has now had its second reading will be defeated in the Senate.

The thought of taking Fort Pickens has not yet been relinquished. To-day, five hundred men and some ordnance are said to have passed through *en route* for Pensacola. It is thought that if a sufficient force is assembled the fort will be surrendered without the necessity of bloodshed. Parties who are familiar with the fortifications say that they cannot be taken without great loss of men, and in spite of the concentrating of forces there it is quite questionable whether even an attempt will be made. Reports give the forts a garrison, some of one and some of three hundred men.

The fear of a war is now the great dread of all, notwithstanding the fact that there are very few who do not believe that one Southron can drive before him five Yankees. The Convention in all their secrecy have allowed the curtain to be raised enough to disclose the fact that the delegates to the Convention of the Southern States to be held here in February have been appointed. Our papers during the week have been the theatre of a singular discussion, the subject of which was the George Law muskets, which the agent for this State purchased for "Minie muskets.' The "mistake" has been the subject of considerable remark, and, at length, Col. POWELL, the agent, has appeared in defence of his purchase, offering $2,500 if any gun in the army could be brought which would surpass them. A trial is said to have been made, in which the followers of GEORGE LAW came off triumphant. I cannot close without a word in reference to the really delicate question of coercion.

Though I do not for a moment hesitate to say that if the word were carried out in its full and offensive significancy—if a real coercive war was undertaken—such a course would do much to render even a future reconciliation of the sections a matter of question' still daily observation convinces me that the *presen, firm and dignified course of the Government, accompanied as it is with the conciliating spirit of the North, is doing good.* The fact is, the North cannot sufficiently rely on the ultimate conservative strength of all these seceding States. In the excitement of the present moment, when politicians are in authority, and all the people seem passion-struck, this element is lost from view, and seems not to exist, but there is only needed a *firm*, conciliatory, and patient spirit on the part of the North, to bring this force to realize its strength and assert its authority. It is a time for manliness and sacrifices, which given, nothing is to be despaired of. BRECKINRIDGE.

THE UNION FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

You have probably heard by telegraph that the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature have just adopted *verbatim* the anti-coercion resolutions of the Tennessee Lngislature—resolutions which in their defiant tone are utterly inappropriate to the present crisis. I implore you not to believe that they are a true expression of the sentiments of Kentucky. Kentucky is opposed, as all patriots are, to an attempt to conquer the Southern States, which would be madness; but she is not disposed to engage in a war in which she cannot approve the conduct of either side. The present Legislature, elected near two years ago, does not represent her true sentiments. I am no politician, but *I know* that many are misrepresenting the sentiments of their counties, and are false to a patriotic, Union-loving constituency.

The resolutions, to my astonishment, passed almost unanimously, and for political reasons received the votes of men who I know do not at heart approve their defiant tone. They probably knew that no such resolutions could pass the Senate. There is no such feeling among the sober and responsible classes of society here as would lead to any unkind or defiant expression toward the Northern States, unless it might be toward Massachusetts.

We are to have Union meetings every evening this week, which will be addressed by some of the ablest men in the State, taking high and patriotic ground against this fratricidal war which is now threatened. The Legislature is sitting with the Stars and Stripes flying over the State-House; and if you could have seen the wild and joyous enthusiasm with which the raising of that flag was hailed by the multitude of men, women and children that filled the State-House-yard, you would have had no doubt of the fact that the great popular heart throbs tumultuously with patriotic love of the Union and its flag.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

MORE ROBBERY.

We find the following announcement in the New-Orleans *Delta* of the 13th:

"We are informed on excellent authority that at 12 o'clock last night *the entire armament and military stores of the United States revenue cutter Lewis Cass were seized*, and taken possession of by Capt. THOMAS REES' independent company of Algiers Riflemen. This cutter was laid up on the opposite side of the river undergoing repairs, and her armament, consisting of one long twenty-four pounder and six eight pounder carronades, with a large quantity of cannon balls, powder and other military stores, were stored in the Belleville Iron Works, an extensive brick building that has been unoccupied for some time."

The Charleston *Mercury* warns the Southern people against the seductions of compromise. It says:

"Not so much in civil war as in compromise, lies our future peril. The former is greatly exaggerated; the latter, now no bigger than a man's hand, if visible at all, will, nevertheless, in time overshadow us with its clouds."

Hon. T. H. PENDLETON publishes a card in the Wheeling (Va.) *Union*, consenting to become a candidate for the approaching State Convention, and expressing himself in favor of the Crittenden compromise.

Mr. BYRD DOUGLAS, of Nashville, Tenn., forwards to GOV. PICKENS a check for $1,000 on the Chemical Bank of this City, with a note which says:

"I am the father of five fearless and strong-minded, and yet stronger-armed sons, either one of whom can bring his game from the tallest tree with a ball from his rifle; three or four of whom can be with you and your noble people, at my expense, when you may need them, if it be before their native State, Tennessee, shall require their services. I have also two intelligent negro men, who would willingly and efficiently fill any vacancy, when one or more of their young masters may be disposed of by the enemy. And I rejoice to be able to tell you, truly, that there are one hundred thousand more of the same sort of material in Tennessee."

Such patriotic utterances elicit the warmest commendation from Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury of South Carolina.

Major HASKINS, recently in command of the Baton Rouge (La.) Arsenal, reached the Newport (Ky.) Barracks on the 21st inst., with seventy-five soldiers.

Capt. POPE, U. S. A., writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that "Major" BOSWORTH, who recently made such a parade of his patriotism at Fort Pike, La., is a man in buckram. There is no such man in the army, and the individual in Fort Pike who is dubbed Major was probably only an employe.

The national standard was raised upon the State House at Indianapolis, (Ind.,) on the 22d, amid great enthusiasm. Hon. H. S. LANE, ex-Governor and Senator elect, made a stirring Union speech upon the occasion. So did Gov. MORTON, Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS and Ex-Gov. HAMMOND.

The Governor of Mississippi, in a special message, dated the 15th, says:

"As soon as I was informed that the Governor of Louisiana had taken the Arsenal at Baton Rouge, I sent Col. C. G. ARMSTEAD with a letter to Gov. MOORE, requesting him to furnish Mississippi with ten thousand stand of arms, on such terms as he might deem just. Col. ARMSTEAD informs me that His Excellency has responded to my request by ordering eight thousand muskets, one thousand rifles, and six twenty-four pound guns, with carriages, and a considerable amount of ammunition, to be delivered to him, which will be shipped to Mississippi as soon as possible. This act of friendship and confidence from our sister State, I hope will be fully appreciated and duly acknowledged by the Legislature and people of Mississippi."

Possibly Gov. MOORE might not have been so generous had not the arms and ammunition been stolen from the United States Government.

Mr. RUSSELL, the Commissioner from Mississippi to Missouri, did not receive a very flattering reception from the Legislature of that State on the 19th. The Lieutenant Governor *ordered* the members of the Legislature to rise as the Commissioner entered the hall. Some members objected to the word order, and Lieut. Gov. REYNOLDS changed it to request. A few of the members complied, but the majority kept their seats.

Gen. LANE writes to the Lawrence (K. T.) *Republican*, expressing the opinion that the only necessity for organizing the Territorial militia, at present, arises from the danger that the United States troops may be withdrawn from Kansas, and the frontiers be exposed to Indian depredations. He thinks Missouri and Kansas ought to live at peace, and does not expect that any contingency will arise to provoke them to hostilities. He advises the appointment of a "mixed Commission," to confer with the Legislature of Missouri in regard to the maintenance of friendly relations.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following extract from a letter written to a gentleman in that city, by Commodore KEARNEY, under date of Washington, Jan. 12:

"I remember my friends now as in the year 1812–'15. To show my feelings in this case, I offered to resign my commission in the Navy the day after the State (South Carolina) seceded—21st of December, 1860—but the President has not thought proper to accept it. Rest assured that under no circumstances can I be induced to lift an arm against Carolina."

Annexed are two of the series of six resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of Michigan:

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge the power and resources of the State of Michigan for the maintenance of the authority of the Government against every attempt to subvert it, and the Governor is hereby authorized to tender to the President of the United States the military force of the State to aid in the execution of the laws and in maintaining the integrity of the Constitution.

Resolved, That Michigan is now, as she always has been, entirely loyal to the Constitution which has secured to a great and powerful nation so large a measure of prosperity at home and renown abroad, and in order to maintain the Union, is prepared to make every sacrifice except self-respect, honor, justice and constitutional rights.

A correspondent of the Richmond, (Va.,) *Dispatch* writes as follows from Charleston regarding the rumor that the Irish and German volunteers at Charleston are disaffected:

"No greater slander was ever heaped upon any people. I happen to know, quite intimately, the five captains commanding the five German companies, and many of their officers and men, and I assure you they were the first to offer their services to the State; and they are not only in the foremost ranks of our volunteers, but nothing but the most glowing patriotism animates them. This I know.

The Irish volunteers are commanded by Capt. E. MAGRATH, (the survivor of that terrible duel which occurred here in 1856, and I have never seen greater enthusiasm displayed among any body of men. They were the first to discover the *Star of the West*. So you may put this slander upon our adopted soldiers down as a Black Republican *lie*."

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Jan. 24 re-defines Gov. HICKS' position. It says:

"We understand that the Governor has declared that the proposition for him to submit the question of Convention or no Convention to the people of this State was one which he would take into consideration when the necessity for it should become apparent. Until he does submit that question we take it for granted he will think the time has not come for any step which, until *he* shall decide he has the power and duty to submit, would clearly be premature."

Richmond, Va., seems to be the grand centre of the movements of the various Commissioners appointed by the respective Southern States. The *Whig* of Jan. 24 says:

"Hon. A. F. HOPKINS and F. M. GILMER, the Commissioners from Alabama, started homeward on Tuesday morning. Judge JOHN ROBERTSON, the Peace Commissioner from Virginia, 'to South Carolina and the other States that have seceded, or may secede,' started upon his highly important mission yesterday morning. Ex-President JOHN TYLER also proceeded to Washington yesterday morning, as the Peace Commissioner from Virginia to President BUCHANAN. We learn Judge JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH, one of the five Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to confer with similar Commissioners from other States upon a plan of adjustment, arrived in this city yesterday."

The Washington (N. C.) correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* writes, on Jan. 21:

"The citizens of our town were much aroused yesterday morning on hearing of the seizure of Fort Neil, near our place. On Saturday night a number of our enterprising young men left this place to seize Fort Neil, which they did, and hoisted the Palmetto flag over it. Fort Neil is a small but strong little fort, lying on Pamplico River, between this place and Pamplico Sound."

Ex-Gov. WISE has been nominated as a candidate to the State Convention by the people of Princes Anne County.

The House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky, on Jan. 22, voted by 66 to 23 to raise the national standard upon the State House. The ceremony was performed amid great enthusiasm. While it was in progress a gentleman with a thin, pale face long overcoat, light ginger-colored moustache, paraded himself ostentatiously through the crowd, with a blue cockade pinned upon the lapel of his coat. In passing by a crowd of ladies he was greeted by a bright-eyed young lady with an unmistakable hiss.

While in Richmond, (Va.,) the Alabama Commissioners received the following dispatch from Gov. MOORE:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, Jan. 20.

Hon. A. F. Hopkins and F. M. Gilmer:

No opposition is made to the Ordinance of Secession since its passage. So far from opposition, those opposed to the ordinance have generally pledged themselves to support it. There has been a great reaction in its favor in North Alabama. A. B. MOORE.

J. RUSSELL DAWSON, formerly of Norfolk, (Va.,) but now in the employ of a Philadelphia dry goods house, ventured to visit the former place a few days since. In response to inquiries he acknowledged that he voted for Mr. LINCOLN, and was at once notified that he must leave town or be subjected to the tarring and feathering process. He left.

Mr. ADAM SLEMMER, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, writes to the Philadelphia papers to state that Lieut SLEMMER, now in command of Fort Pickens, is his son, and that both he and his wife are natives of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and not of Massachusetts and South Carolina, respectively, as has been stated.

Right Rev. STEPHEN ELLIOT, Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, has issued a pastoral letter, in which, after giving a form of prayer to be used during the sessions of the State Convention, he says:

"In the event of the secession of the State of Georgia from the Union, the Clergy will suspend the use of the prayer entitled 'A Prayer for Congress;' and in the prayer entitled 'A Prayer for the President of the United States, and all in Civil Authority,' will omit the words [thy Servant, the President of the United States,] and substitute in their places the words [thy Servant, the Governor of the State of Georgia.]

In the event of the secession of the State of Georgia from the Union, the Clergy will, upon the reassembling of the Legislature of the State, resume the Prayer entitled 'A Prayer for Congress,' altering it so as to read, 'Most gracious God, we humbly beseech thee, as for the people of this State in general, so especially for their Senate and Representatives in Legislature assembled.'

In the event of the war, which God avert! the Clergy will introduce into the service a Prayer entitled, 'A Prayer in time of War and Tumults.'"

The Louisville *Journal* notices Mr. YANCEY'S denial that he belongs to the Knights of the Golden Circle, in this manner:

"Mr. YANCEY'S denials and assertions pass for nothing with us. No reliance should be placed upon the personal veracity of a notorious and most pestilent traitor. The man who has been living for at least ten years in the habitual violation of his solemn oath—the oath of allegiance—has no right to expect his word to pass current among mankind."

Mr. ELI WHITNEY takes the trouble to write from Whitneyville, Conn., to the New-Haven *Courier* to say, in reply to insinuations from the Editors of that paper, that he is "doing nothing secretly, and nothing that will not bear investigation." The *Courier* replies that there are reports in circulation that Mr. WHITNEY is, and has been, filling large orders for firearms to go to Alabama or Georgia, and that it would be glad to be permitted to deny them by his authority.

LAW COURTS.

THE MURDER TRIALS.

Court of Over and Terminer.

M'GUIRE CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of John McGuire, for murder, was proceeded with. The testimony was all in on the previous day, and counsel for the defence now summed up to the jury, claiming that the proof had shown the prisoner to have been put in fear of his life by threats and attacks on the part of the deceased and his friends.

The District-Attorney then summed up for the people, claiming that the facts proved demanded a verdict of murder in the first or second degree.

The Court then reviewed the facts to the jury, and charged that, though the testimony in the case had been obtained from haunts of vice, it had yet been the best which the nature of the case admitted, and was worthy of just such credence as the jury should see fit to give it. It the result of the whole testimony left any doubt on the jury's minds of the guilt of the prisoner, he was entitled to it, and must be acquitted.

The jury then retired, and, after a long absence, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

HOCHREITTER SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

The District Attorney then moved the sentence of Xavier Hochreitter, convicted of murder in the second degree, and recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court. Counsel for defence opposed the motion, and asked delay for the purpose of moving an arrest of judgment, or preparing a bill of exceptions. The grounds for arrest of judgment were defects in the indictment, which the counsel argued at length before the Court. The Court overruled the objections to the indictment, and proceeded to sentence. Previous to which, however, the prisoner's counsel addressed the Court, as the prisoner could not speak English. The prisoner wished it stated that he was entirely innocent of the charge which had been proved against him. That on the night of the murder he was going along the street and was felled to the earth.

The Court remarked that it had no discretion in passing sentence for the crime of which he had been convicted. The sentence was that he, the prisoner, be confined in State Prison during the term of his natural life.

BUCHANAN, THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDERER.

A jury was then impanneled in the case of Alfred Buchanan the murderer of Mrs. Shancks in Twelfth-street. The only question brought before the jury was that of the sanity or insanity of the prisoner, who was represented by Mr. John C. Dimmick as counsel. Mr. Garvin, as Assistant District Attorney, represented the people.

Dr. Moses H. Raney, the first witness, testified that upon examination made by him and other medical men, he had come to the conclusion that the prisoner had suffered from epilepsy, and that as the result he is not now of sound mind. The disease of his mind is incurable.

Dr. Benjamin Ogden next testified to the same effect. Authorities concerning the insanity of criminals were then read. At this point the Court objected to allowing the case to go to the jury on the medical testimony given, unsupported by testimony of the facts on which the physicians' opinions were based, and the further hearing of the case was postponed to this morning at 10 o'clock.

The nature of this proceeding was as of motion for trial on an indictment; the motion being opposed by the defence, on the ground that the prisoner was not in a sufficiently sound mind to proceed to trial. And on this issue the verdict of the jury is to be taken.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of concluding the examination in the Twelfth-street murder case. The Court will then adjourn till Tuesday, the District-Attorney's health not permitting him to enter upon any serious labor before that time.

Court of General Sessions.

A DRUNKEN MAN STEALS A WATCH, AND IS ACQUITTED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Francis Morris, indicted for larceny from the person, in stealing a gold watch from a returned Californian, to whom he was introduced at a drinking-place, was put to the bar.

Thomas W. Alexander testified that he had been introduced by his brother at a drinking-place to the prisoner; after all hands had been drinking, as the witness was going away, the prisoner seized the watch from the witness's pocket; it's value was fifty dollars, though the witness prized it more highly.

The policeman who made the arrest testified that all the parties were at the time very much intoxicated. The watch was found by the witness upon the prisoner.

In defence, a brother of the complainant Alexander was called, and testified that he had known the prisoner for seven years to be a steady and industrious man, with a wife and two children. On the occasion of the taking of the watch all hands were drunk, so much so that the keeper of the porterhouse had invited the complainant to leave the watch with him for safe-keeping.

Mr. Coddington was next called, and gave the prisoner a good character.

Mr. Cunningham next testified to the same effect Mr. BURNS, Mr. Gordon and others also proved the prisoner's good character. The case was submitted without argument, and the Jury acquitted the prisoner, who was discharged.

TWO ROBBERS PLEAD GUILTY—FUN AMONG THE "WIGS."

William Ferguson and Charles Ackerson, indicted for robbery, were then put to the bar. Counsel for defence asked a postponement of the case on account of the absence of witnesses. The application was urged with great vehemence by the counsel, who, in the course of violent gesticulations, accidentally knocked off the wig of a venerable brother barrister sitting near, whose sudden transformation from a youthful-looking man to a venerable smooth-headed patriarch caused considerable merriment in Court. The application was denied, and the prisoners pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were remanded for sentence.

PENALTY OF BITING A FOE.

James McConnell, indicted for mayhem, pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A THIEF TO SING SING.

John Daly, Jr., indicted for grand larceny, next pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF LARCENY.

Manuel Hernandez was next tried on an indictment for grand larceny, and the jury rendering a verdict of acquittal, he was discharged.

ASSAULTS.

William Grovier, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of simple assault, and was removed for sentence.

Charles Neal, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty and was surrendered for sentence.

Charles Tracy, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when prisoners will be sentenced, and motions heard.

The Plymouth Church Case and its Result.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

David A. Stephens vs. *Edward E. Bowen.*—This action is brought to recover damages for alleged injuries received by the plaintiff at the hands of the defendant while in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 4th of November, 1860.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff being induced by the invitation of the officers of the Church, attended services there with his wife, on the Sabbath evening of the 4th of November last, and while standing with his wife in the vestibule of said Church, waiting until a seat could be given him, the defendant came along, and with an air of authority, in a fierce and boisterous manner, with loud words and threatening gestures approached the plaintiff seized hold of him, tore him away from his wife, and attempted to remove him from the building in such a manner as to induce those seeing the act to believe that the plaintiff was a riotous and disorderly person, and not an honest and respectable citizen.

The defendant denies that he acted improperly towards the plaintiff, or used more force than was warranted in moving the plaintiff; and alleges that he was requested by the Trustees of the Church to attend to the business of seating the strangers who came there, and was so engaged at the Church on the evening in question.

That on the said evening there was a greater crowd than usual, so that the vestibule became so crowded that the passage ways into the interior of the house became filled up, and it was impossible for pewholders to enter the Church. That it then became his duty to clear a passage-way, and in so doing he came to where the plaintiff stood, and requested him to stand one side to form a passage-way. But the plaintiff refused to move, and therefore the defendant gently, and without the use of any more force than was necessary and proper, moved the plaintiff two or three feet, to another place, out of the said passage way, to where there was room for him to stand.

The plaintiff and defendant contradicted each other in their evidence as to the material facts involved, but the collateral testimony tended to prove that the facts of the case warranted the removal of the plaintiff from the passage way, and that the force used was not violent or improper.

The case was opened on the part of the plaintiff by Wm. Fullerton, Esq., and closed by Hon. Levi S. Chatfield.

The Jury, after being out a few moments, returned a verdict for the defendent.

Wm. Fullerton, Levi S. Chatfield and Rockwell Emerson for plaintiff; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for defendants.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

COUNTERFEITING.

The United States vs. *Gordon Lafitte*—The accused was indicted in this case for manufacturing a quantity of counterfeit coin, and also for aiding and abetting such manufacture.

The evidence showed that on the 27th of December last, at the Thirty-first-street depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, as the express train was just making ready to go out, a man complained to a policeman there that he had had a bundle containing a silk dress stolen from him while he was buying his ticket. The policeman being then on the lookout, spied the accused just getting into the cars, and called to him. He came to him part way, asked what was wanted, and the policemen told him he thought he had taken the dress. Lafitte said No, but the policeman undertook to search him, and found a roll of counterfeit money in his breast, and a bottle containing a yellowish liquid in one pocket, and was proceeding to search further, when the accused, saying, "It's getting too hot for me," tore off his coat, which he threw on, and ran off. The policeman followed, with the bottle in one hand and the roll of money in the other; dropping the bottle, however, as he ran, and another officer coming up, they caught the fugitive, and made a careful search of him, which resulted in their discovering $99 in counterfeit halves, $36 in counterfeit quarters, and about $300 in counterfeit bills, besides some good money. He refused entirely to give any account of where he got the counterfeit money, except that he found it in Washington market.

Judge Stewart appeared for the prisoner, and claimed that the fact of his having the money in his possession was no evidence of his having manufactured it. But Judge SMALLEY left it to the jury to say on the evidence whether he had not either manufactured it, or aided and abetted its manufacture, and the jury found the prisoner guilty.

ASSAULT WITH DANGEROUS WEAPON.

The United States vs *John Voss.*—The accused was indicted for an assault with a sheath-knife. He was one of the crew of the bark *Tahiti*. The second mate of the vessel testified that while entering the Mediterranean Sea the accused was set on the look-out, and as he did not report a sail forward he went to see why not, and found him out of his place. They had words and finally a scuffle, and in it the second mate was stabbed.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Ridgway for the prisoner; Mr. WILCOXSON for the United States.

Action Against a City Railroad Company—Alleged Misconduct of a Conductor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

James Daly vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for injuries received by loss of the services of his son, James H. Daly, and also for injuries sustained by the son.

The complaint alleges that, on the 16th of November, 1858, the son of the plaintiff was riding in the car of the defendant; and when the car had arrived at about Second-street, in the Bowery, the conductor of the car thrust him off from the front platform, causing him to fall under the wheel of the car, which passed over his leg greatly bruising his body, and rendering the amputation of his leg necessary.

The answer denied the allegations of the complaint, and set up carelessness on the part of the lad.

The jury, after being out a short time, brought in a verdict for the defendants.

James T. Brady, for plaintiff; Robert B. Potter, for defendants.

Disagreement of Jury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Perose & Brooks' Paper-works vs. *James C. Willet.*—This action was stated in the TIMES of Jan. 19. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were accordingly discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Peck* vs. *Cook.*—Answer stricken out, and judgment for plaintiff.

Westfield Bank vs. *Corman.*—Motion to cancel and discharge *lis pendens* denied. The application must be made in Kings County.

Enoch vs. *Ernst.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with leave to renew on additional affidavits.

Cawley vs. *Predmore.*—Motion for reference denied.

Moorland vs. *Hascall.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied.

Graham et al. vs. *Chrystal.*—Motion granted, and reference to Samuel Jones, Esq., to hear and decide.

Delavan vs. *Sanford.*—Motion granted, and judgment set aside.

LEONARD, J.—Proposed judgment settled as amended, and proposed findings settled as amended.

Warren vs. *Smith.*—Case settled.

POLICE REPORTS.

A REAL ESTATE AGENT IN TROUBLE.

George F. Clayton, residing at No. 283 West Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of Arthur Wesley, a real estate agent at No. 402 Fourth-avenue, on a charge of swindling him out of $100. The complainant alleged before Justice KELLY that the accused wanted to borrow the sum mentioned, and agreed if he would let him have the amount to give him a situation as clerk at $7 per week, and also furnish security on certain furniture and fixtures. After obtaining the money Wesley refused to carry out the agreement in any of its particulars. He was required to give bail to answer the charge.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BOOK-KEEPER.

Mr. Richard B. Lewis, merchant, at No. 73 Vesey-street, lodged a complaint, yesterday, before Justice KELLY, against Joseph H. Huten, a young man who had been in his employ as book keeper, charging him with having embezzled, on different occasions, sums amounting in the aggregate to $265 66. The accused was arrested, and gave bail to appear for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 25.

$16,000 T'a 12 ₵c Notes	102¾	130	Hud. River R.....	45	
4,000 Kentucky St. 6s.	90¾	50	do.....s10	44⅜	
2,000 Virginia St. 6s..	76⅜	150	do.....	44⅜	
3,000 do.....	76	100	do.....s30	44	
7,000 N Carolina St. 6s	79	350	do.....s30	44	
3 000 Missouri St. 6s..	68	50	do.....b10	44⅝	
1,000 Erie Con. 8s, '62.	65	100	do.....b60	44⅝	
5 000 Erie R. R. 8s '75	63	63	Mich. Central R..	57	
1,500 Ill Cen. R R. 8s	96½	250	do.....s30	57	
7,000 La. & M 1 p bs.	19¾	50	do.....s30	57⅛	
1,000 C & N. W. 1st M.	44	100	do.....b15	57⅜	
5 000 C. & T. Sk. Fd. 7s	75	100	do.....	57⅜	
3 000 Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 89	200	do.....	57⅜	
20	do.....	89½	100	do.....	57⅝
25	do.....	89⅝	38	do.....	s8
5	do.....	89¾	100	Reading Railroad.	45
50	Harlem Railroad....	16	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	s3 80¾
20	do.....	16⅛	60	do.....	c 81
100	Harlem Rail. Pref..	35¾	100	do.....	s30 80
100	do.....	38⅜	120	Ill. Cen. Full Stock	80
300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	79½	5	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	93½
100	do.....b60	79½	100	Gal. & Chic. R..b30	73
250	do.....	79¾	950	do.....	b10 73
100	do.....b10	79¾	100	do.....	72¾
300	do.....b30	79¾	1000	do.....	73
550	do.....	79¾	50	do.....	73½
100	do.....b10	79½	645	Cleve. & Tol. R....	35
25	do.....	79⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R..	b67 68¾
100	do.....s30	79¾	450	do.....	58
200	do.....b30	79⅝	150	do.....b30	58
100	Erie R.....	35	350	do.....s60	57½
100	do.....s10	34½	100	do.....c	57¾
50	do.....s40	35	10	Chic., Bur. & Q. R	74
10	do.....	36	100	do.....b10	74
30	N. J. Central R.....	110	50	do.....b30	74
20	Clev., P. & Asht'a R.	115	10	Del., Lack. & W. R.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 6s '67....	98	200	Reading R.....	46	
5,000 Treas. 12 ₵c. N'ts	102½	250	do.....	45¾	
1,000 Tenn. St 6s, '90..	74¾	250	Mich Cen. R.....	57¾	
2,000 N. Car State 6s.	78½	25	do.....	57¾	
1,000 Missouri State 6s	69	25	Mich. So. & N. I. R	15¾	
5,000 Erie 2d M. Rds..	99¾	5	Macon & West. R..	97	
1,000 La. C & M. L. G. B.	20	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S	33	
50 Shoe & Leather Bk.	101	100	do.....s30	33	
10 Pacific M. S. Co....	89	100	do.....b60	33⅛	
100	do.....s30	88	10	Panama R.....	115
10	do.....	88½	50	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip..	80⅛
193	N. York Cen. R.....	79¾	50	do.....	80
100	Erie Railroad...s40	35	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	10
5	do.....	35⅛	465	Gal. & Chicago R..	73
150	do.....s10	35¾	50	do.....	73½
300	do.....s30	35	50	do.....b10	73
50	Hudson River R....	44¾	200	do.....b30	73¾
100	Harlem Railroad..	16½	750	Clev. & Tol. R.....	35
350	Harlem R. Pre'd...	38⅛	300	do.....	34⅞
100	do.....b30	38¾	270	Ch. & R. I. R.....	58
400	do.....s30	38¾	20	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	73½

FRIDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day, without displaying a very marked activity, was generally firm in prices, except on the State Securities, which were again partially depressed. A few small parcels of each description of the Southern Bonds were offered at a decline of ¼@1 ₱ cent. on the previous sales of Missouris, North Carolinas, Tennessees and Virginias. And, what is not usual for this market of late years, some Kentucky sixes are appearing on sale. The Railway mortgages held firm, and the Railway shares, at the close of the day, were tending to higher prices, as compared with yesterday's sales. In New-York and Erie the business was at first done at 35 ₱ cent., then at 35½, and finally about 36 ₱ cent. The old corporation is to be foreclossd, under the mutual agreement of all the interests concerned and the special act of the New-York Legislature to this purpose, on Monday, 28th inst., and we learn that out of 110,000 shares of the Common Stock, over 70,000 shares have already taken the Assented form, and there is little question the remainder will come in before the expiration of the term of six months allowed under the act of reorganization. In New-York Central the first transactions were at 79¼@¾ ₱ cent., then at 79¼@¾, and finally at 80 ₱ cent. The Western shares were also stronger as the dealings of the day cleared up, and no decided anxiety shown after the Board in the afternoon to press sales on any description. The influences to the improved feeling were partly political, on private telegrams from Washington of the progress of the Virginia movement towards settlement, and the temper of the special message of the Governor of New-York, communicating the overture of Virginia for a mutual conference. Financially, also, the advices of the day from England and California, accompanied by two and a half millions of Gold, were deemed satisfactory.

Late in the afternoon, the Share market closed firm, with sales of New-York Central at 80. The following were about the latest figures:

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—RAREY'S EXHIBITION OF HORSE-TAMING. Evening—ROB ROY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHARD III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE,

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK—SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—TIPPO SAIB.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

COOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, it seems, is again to try an adventure in the Southern Seas,—she having gone to sea, on Thursday, with sealed orders. Her destination, of course, can only be conjectured, but it is quite probable that she has gone to Pensacola.

The Louisiana Convention will undoubtedly pass the ordinance of secession reported by the special Committee of fifteen on Wednesday last. It is in very much the same terms as those adopted by the Conventions of Alabama, Georgia and Florida. It is thought that the Convention will adjourn from Baton Rouge to New-Orleans.

Advices from Washington are of a pacific character, and lead to the hope that matters have not gone beyond all chance of compromise, notwithstanding the constant declarations of the Disunionists to the contrary. Ex-President TYLER had an interview with President BUCHANAN yesterday, and communicated the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature relative to a settlement of the National difficulties. He expressed the earnest hope that Northern States will take steps immediately to send delegates to Washington, as proposed by Virginia, and has telegraphed to Richmond advising a postponement of the day for holding the Convention, in order that a full representation of those States may be had. One of the agents of South Carolina, Mr. GOURDIN, yesterday started for Charleston, to inform Gov. PICKENS of the true state of affairs at the Capital. Col. HAYNE still continues his policy of inactivity, and will do so until he receives definite instructions from home, based on the dispatches forwarded by Mr. GOURDIN. The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have given expression to the opinion which they hold relative to the late Secretary of War, Mr. FLOYD, by presenting him for indictment for malfeasance in office. It is now the duty of the District-Attorney to prepare an indictment, provided he thinks such a course warranted by the facts. Mr. OULD, the District-Attorney, is understood to be a personal friend of FLOYD'S, and it is considered doubtful by some if the matter will be followed up. The Grand Jury also presented Messrs. FLOYD, RUSSELL and BAILEY for their alleged complicity in the abstraction of the bonds from the Department of the Interior.

No business of public importance was transacted by the U. S. Senate yesterday—the day being occupied in the consideration of private bills. In the House, the report of the Special Committee of thirty-three again occupied attention. Messrs. NELSON, of Tennessee, and LEAKE, of Virginia, making the principal speeches. The speech of Mr. NELSON was a strong appeal in favor of the Union, in the course of which he magnanimously exonerated the Republican Party from many of the sins which have been laid at their door. No definite action was taken on the report. The Senate adjourned over until Monday.

Mayor WOOD has had another splendid opportunity to express his dislike for the Metropolitan Police. He on Thursday received a telegraphic dispatch from Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, asking if it were true that arms destined for that State had been seized here *in transitu*. The Mayor replied that it was true, but that no responsibility attached to him in regard to the matter, as the Police were entirely out of his control. Senator TOOMBS in his dispatch conveyed a covert threat of retaliation.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society were denied the use of Tremont Temple on Thursday night—the demonstrations on the part of the mob during the day having been of such a character as to make the Trustees fearful that the building would suffer damage. A large crowd assembled before the doors, and waited some time in a pelting snow-storm, and subsequently proceeded to the residence of WENDELL PHILLIPS, and threatened to "clean him out," but the Police interfered and prevented any attack. Yesterday the Society held a session at their rooms, under the protection of the Police.

The half-million State loan was awarded yesterday at Albany. The offers for the loan reached nearly $4,000,000, and it was taken at a premium of nearly two per cent.

In the State Senate yesterday Mr. RAMSEY gave notice of a bill to abolish the office of City Judge of New-York. MCLEOD MURPHY made a strong Union speech in support of the Governor's Message. In the Assembly, Mr. FINCH reported a bill to repeal the capital punishment act of 1860, and to substitute therefor a law dividing murder into first and second class, the first punishable with death, and the second with imprisonment for life, the death penalty not to be executed sooner than three, nor later than six months, after sentence.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, bringing ten days' later intelligence from the Central and South American States. The California mails of the 1st inst. are received by the *Ariel*, but their tenor has been anticipated by overland express. From New-Granada we hear of continued revolutionary successes. On the Atlantic side two engagements have placed the States of Bolivar and Magdalena under the complete control of the Revolutionists, while towards the Pacific, MOSQUERA, in person, has gained a victory at a place called Segovia, and is within two or three days' easy march of Bogota. President OSPINA had dispatched a large force to check his advance, and a decisive battle was daily expected. From the Central and South American States the news is wholly unimportant. Our Minister, Mr. DIMITRY, was in Nicaragua awaiting the ratification of the treaty with the United States by the Nicaraguan Congress. Peru, where trouble has been anticipated for some time, is tranquil.

A telegram from Fort Kearney announces the arrival of the California Overland Mail with San Francisco news up to the afternoon of the 9th inst. The Legislature met at Sacramento on the 7th inst., and on the 8th the Senate chose for President Don PABLO DE LA GUENA, a native Californian, by a combination of Republican, Breckinridge and Douglas votes. A spirited contest for Speaker was going on in the House, which had not organized when the Mail left. The prominent candidates for the United States Senate were Gen. DENVER, and J. N. A. MCDOUGALL, but it was considered doubtful whether either would be chosen.

The One Hundred and Second Aniversrary of the Birthday of ROBERT BURNS was celebrated, last evening, by he Burns Club of this City, whose members dined together at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Toasts to the genius of the poet, and all things kindred were duly honored. Speeches were made, and some of the best songs of the Scottish bard were sung. It was a very delightful social gathering.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, JOHN MCGUIRE was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree. XAVIER HOCHREITTER was sentenced to Sing Sing for life; and the trial of the sanity of BUCHANAN, the Twelfth-street murderer, was commenced, and is still on. In the General Sessions, two prisoners pleaded guilty of attempt to rob, and were remanded for sentence. Several prisoners pleaded guilty to assaults in various degrees, and were remanded for sentence. There were two acquittals on trials for larceny, and one thief was sent to State Prison for two years. The Plymouth Church case of alleged assault was tried in the Marine Court before Judge MAYNARD and a jury, who rendered a verdict for the defendant.

The Stock Market left off firm yesterday after noon, after a fair amount of business through the day at steady prices,—New-York Central 80 ₰ cent. Exchange on London rose to 107 ₰ cent.

The advices by the *Niagara* favorably affected trade. Cotton was quite active, 7,000 bales having been disposed of, including 2,600 bales *in transitu*; prices closed ⅛c.@¼c. ₰ lb. higher, Middling Uplands commanding 12¼c. ₰ lb. Flour and Wheat were in better request, and desirable lots were somewhat firmer. Corn opened heavily at reduced prices, but closed with a good inquiry. Groceries and Provisions were less freely purchased. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Whisky, Tobacco, Tallow and Clover Seed. Rice was in brisk demand, at steady rates Candles, Metals, Fish, Oils, Naval Stores, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Laths, Lime, Spices and Whalebone, were quiet. The changes in other branches of business were unimportant.

England and a Southern Confederacy.

The Toronto *Leader* announces in the most positive terms that "it is the intention of the English Government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy as soon as it is formed." We do not believe a word of it. We do not believe the *Leader* has any such authority, or that the English Government has any such intention. There has never yet been an instance in which a Canadian newspaper made the earliest announcement of the plans and purposes of the English Government. Nor has there ever been an instance in which the British Government announced its policy towards any nation, in advance of its coming into existence. The whole story is a *canard*. It is an humble attempt of our Canadian cotemporary to imitate the *Herald*. That sensation agent of secession has been busy for weeks in making the same announcement. It has proclaimed over and over again the determination of the British Government to side with the South. But nobody gives the slightest heed to its solemn assertions. They are set down as on a level with its reiterated statements, commenced nearly a week ago, that Col. HAYNE has sent in his written demands on behalf of South Carolina to the President—and that the President is "shut up in his library" preparing a reply; when no such paper has even yet been written by Col. HAYNE.

It is the rule of nations to recognize every new State as soon as it has established, and shown the ability to maintain, its independence. The only deviations from this rule occur in cases of special sympathy with the principles and purposes of the struggling nationality. Thus our recognition of the Liberal *régime* in Mexico was made in advance of its victorious vindication of its supremacy,—because we sympathized with the principles which it represented and the objects for which it fought. But it can scarcely be supposed that the British Government will feel any special sympathy with the leading aim and object of Southern secession,—the fortification and perpetuation of Slavery. They will have no motive for departing from their usual custom, which is to wait until the revolutionary movement shall have proved completely successful, and until the new Confederacy shall have thoroughly vindicated and maintained its independence, before recognizing it. Until the Government of the United States recognises the independence of the South, Great Britain cannot, with justice or with safety, do so. Such an act would be thoroughly and unequivocally an unfriendly act,—and would inevitably lead to war, just as our recognition of the independence of Texas led to war with Mexico.

Those persons, South or North, who look for the speedy recognition of the independence of a Southern Confederacy by the Government of the United States, would do well to dismiss that delusion as speedily as possible. That recognition will come when the South *compel* it, and not before. It is all very well to talk of the horrors of war, the blessings of peace, and the shameful spectacle which civil war would present in this enlightened age. But there are other things which are "shameful" as well as war. There are other sources of blessing besides peace. Human nature has not essentially changed since the age of CROMWELL and the Puritans. And those who expect the people of this country to sit down quietly and see this free Republic prostrated in the dust,—its liberties overthrown with its Constitution,—its power defied and its flag disgraced,—the fairest portion of its territory severed from the Union,—a great Slave Empire planted on its Southern section,—aiming at nothing but the extinction of every lingering vestige of humanity from millions of men,—grasping the whole tropical continent and dedicating it forever to the dominion of the most absolute and infamous system of human Slavery the world has ever seen,—prostrating all our commerce, all our national growth, all the instincts and impulses of an ambitions, aspiring civilization at the feet of this one idea, abhorrent to the heart and the conscience of the world—have much to learn of the temper of our people and of the spirit of the age in which they live. If the Southern States have more power, more wealth, more courage to do and to endure, and a better cause to fight for, than the North, they may, after five or six years of war, establish their independence and compel us to recognize it. If not—not.

One of the most unmistakable marks of the insanity that has overtaken the people of the Southern States, is this expectation of help from England. No wilder dream ever entered the head of the inmate of a lunatic asylum. Lord PALMERSTON said only the other day that England wished only for continued prosperity to the United States. She has no interest in our disruption,—nothing to gain and much to lose by giving that disastrous step the slightest aid or encouragement. Let England espouse the cause of Slavery, against the Free North,—and how long would it be before Canada would throw her weight into the scale of Freedom? How long before Ireland would demand the same rights which England would be proclaiming for the slaveholding States of America? Those men, at home or abroad, make a fatal mistake, who suppose that secession would so weaken this Republic that she could not vindicate her honor and the rights of mankind, against any conspiracy for the benefit of Slavery that may be formed against her. Let any Foreign Power thus thrust herself into the management of our internal affairs, and the world will have a fresh demonstration of the energy and the power of which twenty millions of Freemen are capable, under provocations which touch their honor and threaten them with destruction.

Light from Kentucky!

KENTUCKY, which holds the ashes of HENRY CLAY, stands by the Union! Her Legislature refuses to secede, or to call a Convention to consider the propriety of such a step. She stands by the Constitution, and will seek the redress of whatever wrongs she suffers, under its authority and on the basis of its guarantees, rather than by destroying it and trusting to the chances of civil war.

Her course is as judicious as it is patriotic. It lays the foundation for a friendly adjustment of all pending differences. If Kentucky and Maryland will stand firm on the ground they have taken, they may rest assured they will have no reason to complain of aggression or of unfriendly legislation on the part of the Federal Government or of the Northern States. Let Virginia and North Carolina stand with them, and the only danger would be that the North would concede too much. What the country wants is evidence that the South desires to preserve the Union—that it has some hold on their loyalty and their affection—that they do not prize it merely as they can use it for the propagation and perpetuation of Slavery, but that they love it and revere it, and will sustain it against all foes, foreign and domestic, because it is the Government of our common country, bought by the blood of our fathers, and bequeathed as a sacred legacy to their posterity. If it is to be saved peacefully, the South must save it—and they must enter upon the work in good faith, with resolute sincerity, as a duty enjoined by patriotism, and by interest, and not merely for the sake of coercing the North into concessions and compromises on the subject of Slavery.

If Kentucky is resolved to stand by the Union, and will present a bold and steady front to the deluge of disunion which threatens to overwhelm her, she has taken a most important step towards the restoration of harmony and peace. She will find the North as magnanimous towards the defenders of the Constitution as she is uncompromising against its foes.

Provide for the Navy!

It strikes us that with a view to possible contingencies, Congress will do well to make provision for putting the Navy on an effective footing. Under any circumstances this important branch of the public service ought to receive constant attention and support. But it is just now especially necessary. If the Southern States persist in their project of secession, we shall have use for the Navy. We shall need it not only for the protection of our important forts and for the enforcement of our revenue laws, but to prevent lawless aggressions of Southern fillibusters upon nations with whom we are at peace. It will become more than ever our duty to protect the friendly nations of Central America, Mexico and Cuba against the reckless adventurers who will swarm from Southern ports, in the hope to conquer new regions for the development of the peculiar institutions of the new Confederacy.

It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the "coercion" by which the Federal Government will seek to preserve the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, must be a coercion by sea. It must be mainly a matter of blockades. There can be no war between States or sections on land, unless the South in their madness choose to begin it; and while in view of this contingency it is eminently proper that every Northern State should maintain an attitude of thorough preparation, there is but little danger of any such resort. But if the secession movement continues, we shall have constant use for our Naval force:—and it will be only a wise precaution, therefore, for Congress to take such steps as will secure its readiness for prompt and effective service. The experiments thus far made show that there is great lack of preparation in our Navy for any unforeseen contingency:—but the necessities of the immediate future are too palpable and too pressing to leave Congress any excuse for continued neglect.

TREASON BY TELEGRAPH.—TOOMBS, that indomitable telegrapher, not content with leading his own people into the deep waters of treason, is skillfully using the telegraphic wires to draw after him distant sympathizers. Yesterday, one of these nicely-baited lines was dropped to Mayor WOOD, who, it is needless to say, swallowed it eagerly. TOOMBS, in solemn tones, adjured the Mayor to say whether arms destined to Georgia, had actually been seized in New-York. The Mayor responds affirmatively; adding with willful error, that the deed was executed by "the Police of the *State* of New-York," and that had he control of the Department, he should summarily punish this "illegal and unjustifiable seizure of private property."

The propriety of placing arms destined to a Sovereign power which, by its own declaration, is not only a foreign State, but by its acts is actually levying war upon the United States, in the category of private property, admits of controversy. Georgia has, in fact, decided the question; for all the Federal arms and munitions found within her boundaries she has confiscated as public property. The rectitude of the seizure here has, if it need it, entire vindication in her own proceedings. But nice points of propriety never embarrass Mayor WOOD. It is sufficient for him to know that somewhere, for any reason or none, somebody is engaged in resisting the laws and inaugurating revolution, to excite all his sympathies with the malcontents; and to renew his own vexation with the system which so effectually checks his own proclivities in that direction. It is to his own powerlessness, perhaps, that the Mayor will be indebted for longevity. It requires but the conversion of his brave words into overt acts to place him within Chief Justice MARSHALL'S definition of treason, which he will remembar was as follows:

"It is not the intention of the Courts to say that no individual can be guilty of this crime, who has not appeared in arms against his country. On the contrary, if war be actually levied, that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting, by force, a treasonable purpose, *all those who perform any part, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action*, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors."

And the District Court is still in session with Judge SMALLEY on the Bench, and a Grand Jury in eager pursuit of treason.

Duty of Preparation for the Future Movements of Secession.

The secession movement in its magnitude and rapidity took the North completely by surprise. It was natural it should be so. We went into the Presidential contest with all the earnestness which questions of the deepest moral significance and material welfare could impart. But however much we might wish to confine Slavery within its present limits, or expel from power the FLOYDS, THOMPSONS and COBBS,—names which must forever stand as synonyms of official incompetency, baseness and treachery, and who well nigh subverted the fair fabric of our Government, and have disgraced and humiliated us in the eyes of the world,—yet respect for law was the paramount sentiment, and if we had been beaten, we should like good citizens have submitted to the result, and commenced training for a new contest. The idea of displacing the constituted authorities in any other than a legal way, or of not yielding prompt obedience to whomsoever might have been elected, was not so much as thought of. We had no other objects than those presented by the issue; no aims but a well-ordered Government under which to cultivate the arts of peace. We had no provinces to annex, no new confederacies to form, no institutions to propagate, save in the line of our industries.

It was natural that we should interpret the sentiments of the South by our own, so far at least as involved prompt obedience to the result. A greater mistake was never made. The South earnestly desired to control the Government, but as a means of carrying out vast ulterior schemes. They did not intend to lose its control in any event? Should this happen, then it was to be destroyed, and with it the means of thwarting their plans. If the election had gone to the House, and there failed, or been carried against them, they would undoubtedly, by a *coup-de-main*, have seized upon the Capital and the different Departments, the officers of which, holding over for want of new election or appointment, would have clothed the act with a show of legality, which would probably have secured the allegiance of a considerable portion of the officers of the Army and Navy, and with them all the forts, magazines, and ships of war. With such vantage to start from, the contest would at once, have assumed vast proportions, with, perhaps, a doubtful issue. Such a result was most fortunately defeated by the election of Mr. LINCOLN.

But the scheme of seizing the Capital was by no means given over. The Southern members of the Cabinet immediately conspired to break down the Government. Mr. COBB, by destroying its credit and depriving it of means for the exercise of any function; Mr. FLOYD, by disarming the North, arming the South, and placing in the hands of the Secessionists all the Southern forts and magazines; while Mr. THOMPSON acted the part of a spy to the seceding States, holding out the idea that they would retain Washington as the seat of their Government. The grand explosion caused by the discoveries of the frauds in his Department, and the unforeseen action of Major ANDERSON, drove the conspirators from the Cabinet, Mr. COBB having previously been forced to go from sheer incompetency for his duties. The Cabinet thus purged, instant means were taken to defeat the conspiracy. Gen. SCOTT was intrusted with a *carte blanche*, and his energetic action and extensive preparations have placed such an event as the capture of Washington by a mob beyond the bounds of possibility. Mr. LINCOLN is to be peacefully inaugurated, and wield the functions of Government for his allotted term.

This double defeat has thrown the Seceders upon their own resources, but has stimulated rather than weakened the energy with which they are seeking to realize their grand design, *the construction of a great Slaveholding Empire*, to embrace the whole territory fronting upon and lying within the Gulf of Mexico. They have so long cherished this dream that it has come to absorb their whole natures. Their imagination has rioted in its vast wealth, its sunny clime, with territories facing a great inland lake which was to serve as the medium of social and commercial intercourse, and over which they were to exercise complete control as an immunity for the prosecution of the Slave-trade, which was to supply the labor for subduing and cultivating their new Empire. All this they believed could be accomplished with entire impunity, from the fancied power they possessed in the cultivation of *cotton*, in the manufacture of which millions were employed, and hundreds of millions of dollars invested, both in the Northern States and Europe. To withhold a regular supply of this indispensable article, they argued, would cause a tremendous commercial convulsion which any nation would gladly avoid, even at the expense of allowing the Southern States free scope in whatever they might undertake. One important element, however, the South left out of the calculation, that to cease to produce and sell cotton involved their own destruction, which they would hardly incur, even for the privilege of inflicting a calamity on the rest of mankind.

It is with this dream of propagandism of Slavery, which still absorbs all the energies and ideas at the South, that we are now called upon to deal. It is almost as difficult for us to appreciate it in its full force, as it was the *animus* with which the South went into the late contest, and the conduct they displayed under their defeat. But we have no longer any apology for being taken so completely by surprise. We now well understand the cause of the contemptuous manner with which the extreme Southern States spurn all propositions for *compromise*. This is the last thing they desire. "South Carolina would not return to the Union if furnished with white paper on which to dictate her terms," is her answer to all solicitations. Her hatred of the confederacy of the States is beyond expression. At the very instant that the Northern and Middle States are busy upon one scheme of compromise after another, the Seceders are intent in devising means for realizing their dreams of *Empire*. After the formation of their Southern Confederacy, a descent is to be made on Cuba; another on Central America. Cuba they regard as necessary to enable them to control the great field for the culture of *sugar*, as they now do that of cotton. With these two, they think they will be able, as they express it, to lead the world by the nose. We have already described their notions of the fancied power they possess in the culture of *cotton*. Give them the same advantage in that of *sugar*, and their ability to dictate their own terms to mankind is, in their view, fully confirmed.

How are such vagaries, which are convictions in the South, unless shaken by recent events, to be met? *By superior force and the command of the Gulf.* This, as a commercial people, we can never for an instant yield. The first act of the new Administration must be to place a strong fleet in the Gulf, and on the Southern Atlantic station, and exercise a careful surveillance over the ports of any refractory State. We must give direction and shape to affairs, or we shall soon find ourselves embroiled in disputes and contests with every commercial nation in the world. Unless restrained by ourselves, piratical expeditions will swarm from every Southern port. We, as the arbiter of events in the New World, must exercise the Monroe prerogative. We are the legitimate custodians of the traditions of the past, the policy springing from them, and the executor of the duties they impose. We must accept the trust. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Let us not be caught as we were at the result of the Presidential election, for which we were so unprepared that for a time the fair fabric of our Government, and of society itself, seemed on the verge of dissolution.

What enormous losses might have been averted had we been prepared for the display of what followed. The greater part of it could have been prevented, with nearly all the injurious consequences, by a little energy and force. By the garrisoning of a few forts, and treating acts of insubordination and treachery as they deserved, what fearful scenes would have been averted. We should have retained in the eyes of mankind the prestige still clinging to the *model Republic*, now rudely shattered, but not destroyed. Let us rise, then, to the dignity of our duties and our power, and with the incoming Administration let the South and the world understand that while we are anxious for reconciliation and harmony, and the preservation of the Union of the States, and willing to make any sacrifice consistent with honor and humanity, we are to take the control of events on this Continent, respecting the rights of every section, dealing exact justice to all, but at the same time holding all to the prompt and implicit obedience of law.

Coolies and Cotton.

Among the great elements developing into the active life of cotemporary history, John Chinaman must not be forgotten. The youngest of our readers can recall the time when the first exodus of these eccentric Orientals into the Western world and civilized service took place, and the oldest remember no emigration so extensive as theirs promises to become. Extremely industrious, docile and temperate, the Chinese coolie is certainly capable of being useful, while as regards the supply, it is self-evident that the swarming millions of the Flowery Kingdom are capable, without diminution, of supplying the world with labor. And there are indications that France, at least, is about to make a vigorous effort on a grand scale, to fill her Algerine and cotton-producing provinces with these extremely cheap operatives.

It is not many years since France exerted herself to settle these same provinces with black "apprentices," and was obliged to give up the effort, simply because public opinion and the age have rendered Slavery, either nominal or real, impossible in Europe and her Colonies. It might have been easily effected but for this obstacle since it was found that caravans of negroes could be brought at low prices overland from Senegal, which was, it will be remembered, somewhat extensively, though quietly, occupied by French troops. Now that that scheme has failed, the recent victory in China will, it is thought, be turned to account. "Gold, religion, and human labor," were the sole three objects stipulated for at Peking by the Gallic allies, and this labor, aided by railroads, steam-plows, horse-hoes, and other modern improvements and aids to agriculture, can hardly fail, if carried out on the scale apparently proposed, to favorably solve the long vexed problem, whether cotton can be raised to any great extent in Algeria.

The difficulty of transport and the want of labor, have hitherto been the drawbacks to cotton-growing in the French African provinces. A few years more or less cannot fail to see the whole country veined with railroads. The late treaty in China apparently promises to supply the industrial life which will keep those veins in full throbbing action.

WHOOP!—Among the terrific telegrams from Charleston was one to the effect that the Catawba Indians had offered themselves to Gov. PICKENS, to serve in a military capacity, and that the offer had been accepted by the Governor. Doubtless the intelligence caused the blood to tingle to the very finger-ends of some nervous old ladies who had heard their grandfathers tell of the bloody butcheries committed by the Indian savages in 1776, and perhaps they gloomily thought of the terrible scenes that might again be enacted when myriads of scowling Catawbas should bend their bows against New-York, or sharpen their tomahawks on the steps of the St. Nicholas. We beg to reassure the dear old ladies. For, according to the last census, there was a grand total of but 200 Catawbas—men, women and papooses—in the whole empire of South Carolina; and, according to the accounts whilom given of these by Carolina authorities, no very great danger need be anticipated from their incursions at present. MILLS, in his "Statistics of South Carolina," describes the Catawbas (the only Indians, by the way, in the State) as utterly degenerated and degraded, and, moreover "so generally addicted to habits of indolence and intoxication that they are fast sinking into oblivion." They possess a body of lands on the Catawba River, which they have leased to white settlers for 99 years, at the rate of $20 per annum for each plantation of 300 acres; and yet, says MILLS, "these wretched Indians live in a state of abject poverty, in consequence of their indolence and dissipated habits. *They dun for their rent before it is due*, and the ten or twenty dollars they receive are frequently spent in a debauch—poverty, beggary and misery then follow for a year." Let Gov. PICKENS take into solemn consideration that sentence of MILLS which we have italicised, before he finally concludes to enroll the Catawbas in the grand army of South Carolina; for, with an empty treasury and no pawnshops, what *would* he do with himself, should these dusty warriors, true to their historic reputation, *dun him for their pay before it is due?*

Seizure of Arms for Traitors.

The *Herald*, which is the organ and agent of the Disunionists for the North, is very indignant at the Police for interfering with the shipment of arms and munitions of war to those States which are waging war upon the Federal Government. It denounces this proceeding as a "high-handed outrage," and suggests that the offending Policemen are "indictable for robbery." On that point the Police may very safely rely on the verdict of a jury. Whether they have full technical warrant of law for these seizures of arms or not, they may trust, with full confidence, to the patriotism of their fellow-citizens for support in the discharge of an imperative duty.

But if there is any lack of legal provision for such contingencies, we trust the Legislature will lose no time in supplying the deficiency. They have a bill before them on this subject, and they should lose no time in perfecting its details and pushing it to its final passage. Every day's delay may be followed by most serious results. The action of our Police shows that ships are every day leaving our wharves loaded with arms and munitions, for the open and avowed purpose of waging war upon the Government of the United States. It is disgraceful that honorable merchants, who prosecute their business under the American flag, and who owe all their prosperity to the protection of the American Government, should need any law to restrain them from such proceedings. It can only excite surprise and indignation that a man like H. B. CROMWELL should interpose the technicalities of the law to vindicate his right to make a pitiful profit by shipping muskets and ammunition for the service of traitors against his country. There is no authority to delay his vessels, he says, "unless there has been an actual declaration of war." He has a right to his freights, until a declaration has been issued! He has a right to be paid for gathering combustibles under his neighbor's house until the match has been actually applied! This is the spirit of a paltry peddler, rather than a patriot. It stands in striking contrast with the action of the Hudson River Railroad Company, which promptly refused to permit itself to be made the tool and accomplice of men engaged in destroying the Government of the country.

Such action as this on the part of merchants engaged in Southern trade will rapidly destroy all public sympathy with their losses from the political commotions of the day. Every man should be a patriot, even if he is a merchant; and that merchant who permits his gains to overbear his love of country,—who refuses to perform the duty which every man owes his Government, lest he should injure his traffic with its enemies,—has no claims upon public sympathy for any loss that may come upon him. Nothing can render compromise or concession to the South more hopeless than such conduct on the part of those who discard the plainest requirements of patriotism from an excessive eagerness for their own selfish advantage.

Nor have political considerations anything to do with the question in its present stage. It is of not the slightest consequence to this issue whether the Republicans are right or wrong in their position and principles. The sole question involved in this matter is, whether New-York merchants shall aid seceders and traitors to destroy the Government, and overthrow the Constitution of the United States. One would suppose a regard for their own interest would prevent the suicidal action some of them seem inclined to take; and so it would if it were intelligent,—if their selfish zeal did not outrun their judgment and discretion. There is no class of men in this country who have so large a stake in maintaining the Government,—whose prosperity depends so completely upon its being upheld against all enemies, and who have so much to lose by its overthrow, as the merchants of this City. Commerce is the creation of the Federal Government. It depends upon that exclusively for its support and protection. And it could not survive its destruction. It is only the narrow-mindedness of men who call themselves merchants that blinds them to these considerations. The receipt of a dollar is to them a more momentous affair than the fate of the business in which their whole fortunes are embarked. Mr. CROMWELL sees nothing but the freight on the muskets he claims the right to put into the hands of traitors;—he forgets that these muskets may destroy the flag which gives his ships protection and immunity upon the high seas.

We trust the Legislature will lose no time in enacting such laws upon this subject as the emergency may require. Let our authorities have full power to seize weapons destined for the hands of traitors. When this has been provided, and the safety of the Government has been properly cared for, it will be quite time to discuss questions of compromise and concession.

FREE TRADE IN IMPOSSIBLE PORTS.—The merriest laugh indulged by the foul fiend in his famous "Walk" was at the pig cutting his own throat in swimming with the stream. The Charleston *Mercury* already complains movingly that the Legislature actually struck out from the appropriation bill, prior to adjournment, provision for removing the five sunken ships, and dredging out the channel at the entrance of the harbor. Yet even while this voice of lamentation is raised, and while Savannah, through abstinence from suicidal folly, is swallowing the entire trade of Charleston, it is announced that Mobile has ordered the removal of all the buoys which alone render the safe navigation of its difficult waters practicable. The measure is of course suggested by fear, the fear of that Northern coercion which is the waking horror and sleeping nightmare of the Secessionists.

Upon that point, however, Mobile may give itself rest. So long as they blockade their own harbors, we may keep our squadrons at home. So long as they make war on their own best interests, we may permit our armaments to slumber. While the energy of self-destruction is at work, the North can only silently deplore the madness which inspires it; but has no earthly occasion to afford any additional impulse. We are only left to bewildering conjectures as to how the Alabama Cotton crop is to reach a market; or how that new Import trade which the Mobile *Advertiser* anticipates is to effect an entrance. Free trade, without harbors or shipping, presents palpable difficulties.

THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.—The sixth anniversary of the New-York State Women's Hospital Association, will take place to-day at 12 M. at the Women's Hospital, No. 83 Madison-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. This is one of the most worthy and interesting of our public charities.

LECTURES ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.—We take pleasure in calling attention to Dr. SOLGER'S advertisement of a course of five lectures on this subject. The first lecture will be on Monday evening, the 28th January, at the hall of the Historical Society, in Second-avenue.

THE SECESSION QUESTION.

Probable Course of England and France towards the South.

No Sympathy to be Expected—Other Sources of Cotton Supply in View—The Inevitable Laws of Trade, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861.

In no one thing are our friends in the Cotton States more completely deceived than in supposing England and France will make a war with the United States, if need be, to open the ports of seceding States, in order that they may obtain raw cotton. A few days since I endeavored to show that the laws of trade would regulate this matter, and that foreign Governments would find no necessity to open the ports aforesaid, because the cotton, if raised, must be sold—and, because, if its peaceful shipment in one direction is obstructed, it will find its way out by some other avenues, and ultimately reach the consumers who require it. Already has the accuracy of this proposition been fully demonstrated in the vast increase of cotton shipments *via* the Northern lines of railroad as well as by the fact that Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans have profited largely by the obstruction of trade at Charleston, consequent upon the attempt at actual secession. Still further evidence will soon be furnished, of the same character, in the reduction of commerce at the ports of the States of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, if the secession programme is carried towards its legitimate results.

Let us prove the soundness of the proposition a little further. Everybody knows that usually during the Winter season, vast quantities of Northwestern produce go down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New-Orleans, to be shipped from the latter port to various points on our Northern seaboard. But commerce seeks peaceful avenues, and will not risk an encounter with popular disturbance, domestic insurrection, or civil or foreign war, except for the chances of largely enhanced profits. All these disturbing causes check ordinary commerce, and turn it into new channels, as every observer knows. Already the political excitement at New-Orleans, the secession of Mississippi, the anticipated secession of Louisiana, the looked-for collision on the Gulf between the Federal forces and the Disunionists, and, more than all, the threatened interference by Southern extremists with trade on the Mississippi River, has alarmed the Northwest, and checked its shipments to New-Orleans, except when made for Southern account in return for gold. The same cause which has in part reversed the current of the cotton movement on the Mississippi, sending it up stream, is, to a considerable extent, preventing pork and flour and other products or the Northwest from going down. New-Orleans and the river boats are losing trade, which, as a consequence, seeks an outlet across the Continent by railroad direct to the Northern and Middle seaboard. Hence it is that the transportation receipts eastward by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are averaging a thousand dollars per day this month more than they were during January of 1860; and the same influences are pouring in upon all the lines of railroad communication between the Mississippi River and the seaboard an amount of business taxing their utmost capacity.

The same causes, coupled with the European demand for grain and provisions, are making the Northwest rich *in cash*. The Western States send nothing South at the present time that is not paid for at once, either in money or its equivalent—cotton. They have an abundant store of produce, and the demand for it secures remunerative prices, accumulating for them in the great financial centres of the East large amounts of money subject to their order. It requires little sagacity to foresee as a result of this state of facts, a large demand at the East, next Spring, for goods for Western consumption, and a consequent active trade in New-York and other Eastern commercial centres scarcely precedented, notwithstanding the embarrassments which affect the Southern trade and tend to considerably reduce the demand in that more sparsely-settled portion of the country. Does it not look, then, as though the secession movement at the present time is likely to result in pecuniary benefit to Northern railroad capital, and to all manufacturing, trading and transportation interests, while its expenses must tend to impoverish and cripple, if not absolutely destroy, those sections whose "statesmen" seek to throw away all the advantages of the Union for an impracticable idea? And so it will always work when men attempt to tamper with the laws of trade on the one hand, or to destroy the best Government man ever devised on the other, as the alternative of having a negro recognized as "property" in the same sense with a mule or horse.

But to go back to a consideration of the probable course of England and France with repect to the secession question: We should not shut our eyes to the fact that each of those Powers has long been struggling for some means of freeing itself from dependence upon the United States. One great difficulty encountered by them in their own Colonial cotton-raising experiments, is their inability to compete with our unrequited slave labor. Abolish American Slavery, and it will aid them materially in establishing the culture of cotton within their own dominions; and they know, quite as well as does WENDELL PHILLIPS, that *disunion is abolition*, sooner or later, as certainly as the American Union is the only possible guarantee for the long continuance of American Slavery. How then can England and France be expected to interfere by force of arms to aid in opening the cotton ports of the United States, unless they do it with the full expectation that the establishment of "Southern independence" is the downfall of American Slavery? They will make war with the United States for no such purpose; but while civil war, if it comes upon us, shall do the work of European Abolitionists far better and cheaper than they can do it for themselves, England and France will continue to push their efforts to develop cotton-fields of their own in India, Algeria and China.

Let us see what they are doing in that direction now. The recently concluded treaty of peace between France and China contains a clause legalizing the exportation of Coolies. The astute politician, on examination of the question, will be apt to find in this clause the clue to French intervention in China, and French alliance with Great Britain in the late war. The far-seeing Emperor of France only availed himself of Chinese outrage upon a French missionary as a pretext for obtaining Coolie labor for the cultivation of cotton in Algeria, that France may obtain her supplies thence, and be independent in that particular of the rest of the world. Travelers in China inform us that the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang is twice as large as the valley of the Mississippi, and that it is wholly a cotton belt. This great valley is cultivated by irrigation, and yields a crop of cereals besides a crop of cotton, on the same soil, during each year, without exhaustion of the land, which is fertilized by the water that is flowed upon it from time to time. In view of this fact, JOHN MITCHEL'S statement that the cotton crop of China is six times as large as that of all our Southern States is not so surprising. It will be remembered that five or six years ago, Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, then Minister to China, reported officially to the State Department that the cotton crop of the valley of the Yang-tse alone exceeded the entire cotton crop of the United States. The reader will bear in mind that this crop was raised upon only a portion of the district named. It is estimated that the Yang-tse Valley is capable of producing ten times the amount of cotton produced in the American States; while it is notorious that Chinese labor at home is the cheapest in the world—for the laborers, who are content with earning a bare subsistence, live chiefly upon rice, are simple in their habits, and require much less clothing than is indispensable for our negro slaves. Chinese laborers, too, besides being cheap and abundant, are far more intelligent than negro laborers, require a less expensive system of supervision, and can accomplish more work in a given time and do it better. From the population distributed along the valley of the Yang-tse, France can now obtain precisely the description of laborers she now needs for Algeria. She wants carefully selected laborers, who are familiar with the cultivation of cotton, and who have some intelligence—for, as Algeria is largely cultivated by irrigation, the dams and canals, and their management so as to turn the water off and on at the proper stages of growth of the plant, all constitute a system of operations requiring more nicety and skill than is requisite in the American system of cotton-raising.

England, too, is looking for independence of the American Cotton States, in part through the advantages that she gained by the capture of Peking. She is pursuing a far-reaching and general system in conjunction with France, whose labor-procuring treaty stipulations I have already noticed. It will eventually turn out that England has obtained some concessions which give her an opportunity to trade with the interior of China, on the Yang-tse River, and we may expect to see British merchants, at an early day, settled in the towns all along its navigable length. Through their instrumentality the Chinese will be induced to improve their system of cotton-raising, improved agricultural implements, with American cotton seed and gins, will speedily be introduced, and in various ways the production of cotton will be encouraged and stimulated. The ultimate result of these efforts will be that even if China does not produce enough of the staple to be able to export, there will be a large reduction of her present importations of cotton from Bombay, and a consequent increase in the supply of Bombay cotton for the Liverpool market.

It is impossible, in the limits of a newspaper, better to examine so important a subject as this at length, and I must be content with the mere mention of the important facts and suggestions above noted, which seem to indicate that Cotton is not much longer to be "King," at least so far as France and England are concerned. S.

A Veracious Witness.

One of the witnesses recently examined before the Grand Jury, was Dr. JONES, a reporter on the *Herald*, part of whose testimony is thus reported:

Foreman—I understand you sent a telegram to South Carolina notifying the authorities there of the departure from this City of the steamer *Star of the West?*

Dr. Jones—Who told you so?

Foreman—You have been called here to be questioned: not to question us. Please answer my question.

Dr. Jones—I ask pardon. I am constantly sending telegrams South, and cannot specify any as far back as that.

Foreman—You are on oath.

Dr. Jones—I know it.

Foreman—Did you or did you not send a telegram about the *Star of the West* to Charleston?

Dr. Jones—*I may have done so and I may not.*

Foreman—Can't you remember whether you did or not?

Dr. Jones—*I cannot.*

The same person publishes in yesterday's *Tribune* the following card:

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune.

I have to state that I am no spy, as charged in your paper of this morning. I utterly detest the name, and am incapable of acting the part of one.

I have been for some time employed as a special telegraph news reporter for a few Southern newspapers, including one in Charleston. My business has been to send them, when occasion required it, important commercial intelligence and general news items of interest. *Hence*, in the discharge of my duty as a telegraph reporter, *I did send an account of the sailing of the Star of the West.* If that was treason, all I have to say in conclusion is, make the most of it.

ALEXANDER JONES.
HERALD OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. CHARLES DILLON, an English actor of high repute, made a sudden and unexpected appearance at this Theatre on Thursday. The night was extremely inclement, and the attendance in consequence more complimentary to the actor than remunerative to the management. Mr. DILLON selected for the occasion a play long since made familiar to New-Yorkers, "Belphegor" by name. It is one of the very best pieces of its class, and the version played by Mr. DILLON struck us as being fuller and more able than the one we have naturalized on this side of the Atlantic. The gentleman's performance was of course the principal feature of interest, and in expressing our surprise at its great excellence, we shall but re echo the general feeling. Of late, we have not been accustomed to receive the best of talent from our English friends, but rather an inferior and greatly over-rated sort, which we could very readily dispense with. Mr. DILLON brought with him the usual quack hand-bills containing the opinions of the English Press, and was therefore justly viewed with suspicion by the initiated in such matters. A preparation so ridiculous was in his case assuredly unnecessary. Talent is not so plentiful here that we can afford to question it about its antecedents, and where exhibited so unmistakably as by Mr. DILLON, there need be no fear of the result. This fine artist's success was one of the most distinct we have ever placed on record. In the affecting scenes of the first act he was really superb, and this, too, without the slightest straining after effect. Mr. DILLON is natural to a point, but one degree removed from affectation; he does nothing in the usual way—which in stage matters means the conventional way—but trusts to the instant suggestions of a powerfully emotional nature. His voice is by no means pleasant, and is impeded with a noticeable lisp; yet these very defects are converted into excellencies by the realism of his style. The whole performance was characterized by originality and power, and under favorable circumstances would secure for the piece a long run. We trust that Mr. DILLON will have another opportunity of appearing before our public.

ARION SOCIETY.—The members of the Arion Society give their first concert on Thursday evening at Irving Hall, and will repeat it, we trust, at an early day, for the excellence of the programme should not be wasted on the very scanty attendance present, (and valiantly present, too, for it rained and snowed fiercely,) on that occasion. It opened with BEETHOVEN'S Fourth Symphony, and was followed in the instrumental way by LISZT'S Preludes and MEYERBEER'S Schiller Marsch, all of which, with the exception of the latter—which is weak to the last degree—are well known. They were played very excellently by a superb orchestra of fifty chosen artists. A number of vocal pieces, with and without orchestral accompaniment, were sung by the members of the Society, who were of course in excellent voice, and totally undepressed by the weather or attendance. The "Arion" is, perhaps, the best vocal association in New-York. Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER played a solo on the cornet with even more than his usual ability. The whole concert, indeed, was so excellent that we are sure it can profitably be repeated. Messrs. BERGMANN and ANCHUTZ conducted.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be given here to-night.

BARNUM'S AFRICANS AT THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—Five specimens of as many different African tribes now on exhibition at Barnum's, paid a visit to the Astor Library yesterday forenoon by appointment. They were cordially received by Dr. COGSWELL and his assistants. As the power of conveying ideas by printing or writing is a matter of astonishment and mystery to these wild savages, they were doubly amazed at the immense collection of printed books and manuscripts exhibited to them. On being shown pictures of African tribes, including their own, they were greatly delighted, and on viewing some of their animals they immediately began to imitate the sounds peculiar to each species. BARNUM has at last captured the desire of his heart—an immense brook trout weighing five pounds ten ounces. He yesterday paid $150 to the fortunate person who caught it in Delaware County in this State. To add to his other attractions, the California bears have just arrived per brig *Herald* from Havana, and are to be exhibited in a grand menagerie underneath the Museum, which has been fitted up for that purpose.

CONCERT.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, one of the most remarkable pianists of the world, assisted by Mr. S. B. MILLS, another of the same sort, will give a Concert at Dodworth's Saloon, on Tuesday of next week. Several pieces of great interest will be performed, notably a Concert Overture, and a Tarantelle, both for four hands, and by Mr. SATTER, who will also introduce a couple of his remarkable operatic illustrations. Mrs. J. M. MOZART is the vocalist of the occasion.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and Williams sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of Sacker-knit, lambs' wool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers. Half-hose, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of Traveling Shirts and heavy knit wool Jackets, the best article made for out door and skating exercise.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphlets sent by mail on application. HIRAM W. BASTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

Croup! Croup! Croup!
Dr. E. B. FOOTE'S MAGNETIC CROUP TIPPET, worn about the neck at night, is warranted to prevent croup. Price $1. For sale at the drug stores or the principal office, No 546 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail on receipt of the price, postage paid.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

$40. Parker Sewing Machines. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID, NOISELESS AND BEAUTIFUL.
Under Patents of Howe & Co. Agents wanted.
NO. 469 BROADWAY. PARKER SEWING M. CO.

Dr. Riggs' Truss is believed to be unrivaled. At all events, ruptured persons have an interest which demands an examination of the various remedies offered. No. 2 Barclay-st.

10,000 Ladies Wanted—To each buy a pair of Satin Slips or Gaiters for balls or parties, or a pair of India-Rubber Boots and Shoes for snow or rain, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING-MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship, perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair-Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

TREGO—KILLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. C. B. Smith, Assistant Pastor of the Church of the Ascension, JAMES D. TREGO, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss ANNA B. KILLIN, eldest daughter of the late Rev. R. S. Killin, of Baltimore.

HOLMES—HARRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 24, by Rev. S. Bayliss, BRITAIN HOLMES, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y., to ELEANOR L. HARRISON, of the former place.

O'DONNELL—O'DONNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, by Rev. Bishop Loughlin, Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL to Miss ELIZABETH T. O'DONNELL, both of New York.

PACKARD—HIGGINS.—In Albion, Mich., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, by Rev. J. Cogshall, H. H. PACKARD, of the firm of McHenry, Packard & Co., Decorah, Iowa, and RUSCH L., daughter of the late Julius Higgins, of Jackson, Mich.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at his residence, No. 7 Mangin-st., Capt. WILLIAM A. CRAWFORD, aged 45 years and 9 months.
His funeral will take place on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

FORBES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a short and severe illness, SARAH, widow of the late Gerrit Forbes, aged 72 years and 2 months.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Wm. Barnes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 126 Bank-st.

MORTON.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 25, of quinsey sore throat, EDWARD MILVILLE MORTON, youngest child of Robert Morton, aged 2 years 11 months and 18 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 305 West 15th-st., on Monday, Jan. 28, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

REED.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 25, after a short illness, MARTHA ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of James and Elizabeth Reed, aged 1 year and 10 months.
The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, P. M., from No. 439 3d av., to Greenwood Cemetery.

MCDOUGAL.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 25 of consumption, SARAH THOMPSON, wife of Charles McDougal, in the 32d year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 28th, from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., at 2½ o'clock, P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Cleveland and Canada papers please copy.

POTTER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 25, of diphtheria, ANNIE, daughter of O. B. and Martha G. Potter, aged 1 year and 4 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 Great Jones-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 25, MARIAN VALENTINE, widow of the late Daniel Valentine.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 587 Broome st., on Monday morning, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

JARVIS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 24, MARY E., daughter of the late Noah Jarvis.
The friends of the family, and of her brother Charles A. Jarvis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday next, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from No. 214 West 22d st., without further invitation. Her remains will be deposited in the family vault at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Christie sts.

DAMON.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 25, WILLIAM F. J. DAMON, in the 42d year of his age.
The relatives and friends, the members of York Lodge, No. 197, F. and A. M., and the members of Zetland Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 Robinson-st., on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

SWAN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 25, after a lingering illness, JOHN C. SWAN.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 West 46th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

PERINE.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 24, S. AUGUSTUS PERINE aged 24 years and 8 months.
Funeral on Sunday at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 183 3d-av. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 24, of diphtheria, GRACE ELIZA, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Smith, aged 3 years and 11 months.
The friends of the family, and those of the brothers, Robert L. and Daniel P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents corner of Pacific and New York avs., Brooklyn, this (Saturday,) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 25, GEORGE WESSELL, youngest child of the late Wessell S. Smith, aged 2 years.
The funeral will take place to day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of his mother, Fulton-av., near Grand ave., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ACKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 25, ALEXANDER THORNE, youngest child of William B. and Sarah G. Ackley, aged 2 months and 6 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 171 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 25, MARION P., infant daughter of Thomas P. and Laura C. Jackson, aged 8 months.
The funeral will take place this (Saturday,) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 14 Powers-st., Brooklyn.

DONALDSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Jan. 25, of apoplexy, ELIZABETH, wife of John Donaldson, aged 62 years and 8 months.
Funeral services at 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 28th inst., from the residence of her sons, Henry C. Johns and Jacob Fehrmann, No. 130 Broadway, Williamsburgh. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

VERPLANCK.—At her residence in Rondout, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, ELIZA M. VERPLANCK, in the 76th year of her age.

MILLER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, ROBERT S. MILLER, aged 45 years.
Funeral from the Third Reformed Dutch Church, Hamilton square, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to-day (Saturday.) The friends of the family are invited to attend.

KENT.—At Bay Ridge, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 24, HELEN, only daughter of Edward Kent, aged 11 months and 11 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, at Bay Ridge, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Fulton and Hamilton ferries for Bay Ridge every ten minutes.

BERRIEN.—At Hempstead, L. I., suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, WILLIAM BERRIEN.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, (to morrow,) at 12 o'clock.

DOMINICK.—On Friday morning, Jan. 25, of inflammation of the lungs, ROLLIN GARDNER, youngest child of William F. and Lydia G. Dominick.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Greenwich, Conn., without further notice.

LANE.—At Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., ELIZABETH TOLL, wife of Rev. Saurin E. Lane, of Galway, and daughter of Philip R. Toll, Esq., of Monroe, Michigan.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
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SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

LECTURES ON TURKEY.
BY REV. CYRUS HAMLIN, D. D.,
For twenty-two years a resident of Constantinople, as Missionary of the American Board.
These Lectures will be given as follows:
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30—*Turkey as an Empire*
THURSDAY, Feb. 7.—*The Sultan and his Government.*
THURSDAY, Feb. 14.—*Islamism and its Wane.*
Before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to the course, 75 cents; Lady and Gentleman, $1, to be had at the Library; at No. 59 Liberty-st., and at Randolph's Book-store. Single Evenings, 50 cents. Each Lecture is complete in itself.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 9, Jan. 25, 1861.
60, 34, 51, 26, 73, 4, 66, 43, 32, 52, 20, 31, 33.
Class No. 94, Jan. 25, 1861.
19, 71, 48, 38, 37, 65, 3, 13, 15, 36, 24, 12.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del. Jan. 25, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

DR. ADAMS' FAST-DAY SERMON.
PRAYER FOR RULERS.
Delivered at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, New-York, Jan. 4, 1861, by Rev. William Adams, D. D.
Now ready in elegant cloth limp covers, price 25 cents; and in neat paper covers, price 15 cents.
*** Copies sent by mail, postage free, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

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RABBI RAPHALL'S GREAT SERMON.
BIBLE VIEW OF SLAVERY.
Delivered at the Green-st. Synagogue, New-York, on Fast-day, Jan 4, 1861, by Rev. M. J. RAPHALL—now ready, in elegant cloth limp covers, price 25 cents, and in neat paper covers, price 15 cents.
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TO DRUGGISTS.—I CONTINUE TO OFFER SUperior inducements to any other house in DRUGS PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and all goods usually sold by Wholesale Druggists. *All sales for cash before shipment.* Prices at the lowest range for prime goods.
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USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

THE WISE FOR HEALTH ON EXERCISE DEPEND.—Begin the new year with a firm resolution to attend WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Terms, only $16 per annum.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

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PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
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GREAT MASS MEETING
OF THE PEOPLE,
WE MUST HAVE PEACE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.
CONCESSION AND COMPROMISE.
THE UNION MUST BE SAVED.
The People of the City of New-York are requested to assemble in Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock,
TO DELIBERATE UPON
OUR NATIONAL CRISIS.
The following distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting:

Hon. JAMES T. BRADY,	Hon. HIRAM F. CLARK,
Hon. JOHN COCHRANE,	Hon. CHAS. O'CONOR,
Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,	Hon. RODMAN M. PRICE,
Com. R. F. STOCKTON,	Hon. D'L S. DICKINSON,
Hon. WM. IRVINE,	Hon. W. M. HYDE,

And others known to be devoted to our Union and to Peace, and who indorse the sentiments contained in the "Call."
The undersigned, believing that the present fearful condition of our common country, the threatened destruction of the Union, and the growing dangers of civil war, render it imperative that the voice of New-York should now be heard in favor of such measures as are calculated to
PRESERVE PEACE AND PERPETUATE THIS UNION,
Hereby call upon their fellow-citizens to assemble in Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute, on Monday Evening, Jan. 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to consider such questions, and to manifest the devotion of
THE GREAT METROPOLIS
TO THE UNION,
THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

H. Blydenburgh,	C. V. B. Ostrander,	C. T. Hunter,
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and 5,000 others.

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A new article, which can be attached to any Stereoscope, and by its aid the observer sees the figures in the picture in motion. The effect is
MIRACULOUS.
One dozen Stereoscopic Views have been produced to represent this amusing invention.

LIST OF SUBJECTS:
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3. A Woman Flogging a Boy.
4. Two Men Bottling Wine.
5. A Man Planing.
6. Three Women Washing Clothes.
7. A Farmer Winnowing.
8. A Lady Fanning herself in the open air.
9. A Laborer Tilling the Ground.
10. A Musician Playing on the Violin. (Very comic.)
11. A Wood Sawyer.
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The price of the Motoscope, which can be attached to any Hand Stereoscope, is 50 cents; free by mail, on receipt of 40 cents.
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ELEGANT ORATION
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LA FAYETTE,
Is published in PULPIT AND ROSTRUM No. 13, which has a list of all back numbers. Price 10 cents.
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Publishers, No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF YORK Lodge, No. 197, F. A. M., and the members of Zetland Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M., are requested to meet at the rooms of York Lodge, No. 430 Broome-st., on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Wm. F. J. Damon.
By order,
S. S. DAY, JR., W. M.

"WOMEN OF NEW-YORK."—A CURIOUS new book of female characters in the City, by a Lady. An interesting and strictly original novelty for all classes of readers. Fancy binding, 350 pages, 50 engravings; price $1. Published at *Family Newspaper* Office, No. 132 Nassau-st., up stairs.

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THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

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Professor in Union College.
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REPLIES TO HINTON ROWAN HELPER,
DISCUSSES THE SLAVERY QUESTION IMPARTIALLY,
AND PROVES THE
UNION MUST BE MAINTAINED.
The work will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of 60 cents, and will be sold by all booksellers.
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Inexhaustibly entertaining and useful. We like this class of child's books. A child never gets tired of looking at and hearing about animals.—*Baltimore Christian Advocate*
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HOMER'S ODYSSEY.
LITERALLY TRANSLATED.
THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER, with the Hymns, Epigrams and Battle of the Frogs and Mice. Literally Translated, with Explanatory Notes, by THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY, B.A., of Christ Church. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents.
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Cæsar,	Juvenal
Virgil,

Collection of Debts in the Seceding States.

ALBANY, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

Our Circular goes forth in times of unusual political excitement and financial disturbance, and we hope it will be more than usually acceptable to our friends, to be called on in these days of uncertainty and doubt, by a well-known visitor. We assure them again that we are at our post, and will do all that men can do to save their interests from suffering, in this section of the State.

The "Stay Law," passed by the last Legislature on the 30th Nov., 1860, enacts that no *fieri facias* shall be levied, nor *capias ad satis faciendum* executed until December 1, 1861, except in cases when the defendant is removing, or about to remove in person or his property, beyond the limits of this State or any county, and giving the right even in these cases of staying the proceedings by the defendant's entering into bond and security for the debt, or his appearance at the first Court after the 1st day of December, 1861. This statute also provides for the suspension of specie payments by all the banks of the State, till the same time, and limiting them to one per centum for domestic, and a fair market price for foreign Exchange.

This act adds greatly to the difficulty experienced in collection before it was passed. It is impossible for us to make forced collections under process, and we have to rely upon making such arrangements as is afforded by acceptances, drafts, &c., &c., to realize anything for our friends upon the large amount of solvent paper in our hands. Our mercantile friends may collect a large proportion of what is due them from wealthy No. 1 houses, who owe but little, and have extraordinary facilities; but as a general thing, it is impossible for our merchants (though sound and willing) to pay their indebtedness. Our friends should allow them all the leniency possible, and ultimately we believe their debts will be paid. When they are in failing or doubtful houses, it *would answer as well as ever* TO SUE, *and obtain* a judgment, and fix their lien (so as to get their money when the act expires,) in default of security being given by some satisfactory arrangement.

Whatever the result of the movement making by the Southern States, there should be no other thoughts by either section than peace. We voluntarily formed the present Constitution, after our liberty had been achieved by years of bloodshed and suffering, and those principles of freedom that it recognizes, dear as they are to us all, will not be endangered, though we should enjoy them separately. *Secession may take place, and yet nine ty days restore everything in its proper channels*, and all the blessings of Heaven may be enjoyed by each, if both sections are led by reason instead of passion and folly. Those Northern statesmen and newspapers who speak of coercion, are as ignorant as children of the people of the South, and should be promptly denounced at home as unworthy of public confidence. A free people cannot be tutored into obedience by bayonets, nor can dissatisfaction be cured by any number of armies with banners; the first gun fired will be the beginning of endless civil war.

In common with thousands of others of this section, we deeply sympathize with our friends at the North, who have so long been standing by the South and fighting our battles. Words cannot express how sad it makes us feel to see them sacrificed, their hopes blasted and their very existence perilled, by those traitorous fanatics, whom they neither influence by entreaties nor move by reason. We yet hope a brighter Spring will set in than they expect; business cannot indeed revive for months, but ruin may be stayed where it is. Let what will *come*, we hope our Southern people will be just to those who for years past have been true to us.

VISITORS TO MR. LINCOLN.—A letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Springfield, (Ill.,) Jan. 22, says:

"A Committee of three members of the Legislature of Indiana arrived to-day. They are instructed to invite Mr. LINCOLN to take Indianapolis *en route* when he goes to Washington. Mr. LINCOLN's reply was that he had not finally decided on the route he would take, but would let them know in the course of two weeks. This delegation is composed of Messrs. R. A. CAMERON, D. C. BRANHAM and WALTER MARCH.

Signor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, is here. He had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN yesterday, and presented an autograph letter from Gen. JUAREZ, President of Mexico to Mr. LINCOLN, congratulating him on his election, and expressing the hope that the relations between the two Republics would be of the friendliest character.

It is Mr. LINCOLN's present intention to remain in Springfield until the middle of February."

A SINGULAR LAWSUIT.—The Rochester *Express*, of Jan. 25, announces the conclusion of a singular lawsuit. The action was brought for the recovery of two sermons, which the plaintiff, Rev. J. R. PAGE, lost some two years since near the village of Perry, and which afterwards came into the hands of the defendant, Rev. J. B. WENTWORTH. Both clergymen resided in Perry, and were gentlemen of standing and influence in their respective denominations. The profession of the parties, as well as the circumstances of the case, contributed to give a wide publicity to the suit. By the report of the Referee, Mr. LAPHAM, of Canandaigua, the plaintiff obtains judgment for the restoration of the sermons, which was what he sought by the suit; and the two sermons are adjudged to have a pecuniary value of at least $50,—a sum sufficient to impose the entire costs upon the defendant. The costs will not be far from $200.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious on *soup, gravy, with fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

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ESSENTIAL AND PERMANENT BOOKS,
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON BROADWAY, ON FRIDAY, TWO NOTES—one for $500, indorsed Martin & Fulkerson, dated Nov. 21; the other, $450, dated Jan. 21, made by Adam C. Martin. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as payment has been stopped. The finder will please leave them at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—AT THE ENTRANCE to Palace Gardens 14th st., on Tuesday evening last, a diamond centre bracelet, with three strings of pearls attached. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by returning the same to No. 192 Bleecker-st., near McDougal.

$50 REWARD.—LOST FROM ON BOARD steamer *Island Home*, Jan. 12, one bale WHITE BLANKETS. $356. The above reward will be paid for information how it was lost or its recovery by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—ON THE 12TH INST., LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.'S NOTE, dated Nov. 16, at eight months, for three hundred and thirty-eight 56-100 dollars; note was sent to Lewis & Co., of Philadelphia. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LESSONS.—A LADY, TEACHER OF French, forming a class at her own residence, uptown, desires a few young lady pupils; terms, $5 for twenty-four lessons; hours, 1½ P. M., every day, except Saturday; references given. Address "INSTRUCTRESS," Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No 307 Spring st., New-York.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS

AN ENGLISH MIDDLE-AGED LADY, highly educated, is desirous to add to the number of her pupils by giving instruction at their residences, in English French and music. Apply for further information to W. HAWKHURST, Townsend-st. Office No. 42 Pine-st.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TEACH FROM 8½ to 11½ A. M., daily, in a private family, at a salary of $10 per week, Latin, Greek Algebra, Natural Philosophy, and the ordinary English branches. Address SUBSCRIBER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS—A young English lady, who can offer the highest references desires a reengagement. Her qualifications are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing. Address P. S. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A LADY, HAVING SOME HOURS OF THE day disengaged, wishes to give lessons in music, or the usual branches of English education, with French. Address J. S. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL deliver a Lecture in the 13th-st Presbyterian Church, (near 7th-av.,) Rev. Dr. Burchard's, on THURSDAY EVENING next, Jan. 31, 1861, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Yea, Yea, and Nay, Nay.* Admission 25 cents.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH.—WORSHIPING IN Baptist Chapel, 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. J. LITCH. Subjects: At 10½ o'clock—*The Inspiration of the Bible.* At 3—*Scripture Testimony Concerning the Messiah (Christ;) His Character and Destiny.* At 7 P. M.—*Modern Spiritualism; its Character and Tendency.* All cordially invited. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. A prayer and experience meeting for the promotion of *Holiness* at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every Evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others invited. Seats free.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Missionary Association of the Sabbath School connected with the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, (86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.,) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. R. B. WESTBROOK, D. D., of Philadelphia, and HENRY S. DEFOREST, Esq.

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of New-York, will be held in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. H. MONTGOMERY, of the Church of the Incarnation. The public are invited to attend.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats will be provided. Notice of Young People's Prayer-meeting will be given from the pulpit.

CLOSING SERVICES.—THE LAST RELIGious services in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., (before going into the new building,) will be held TO-MORROW. Rev. THOS. W. CONWAY (Baptist) will preach at 10½ A. M., and Prof MATTISON at 7 P. M. The evening discourse will relate to the *Doctrines, Government and Design of Independent Methodist Churches.*

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, THE Pioneer preacher of the West, will deliver his last lecture in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock. This is the last opportunity of hearing this celebrated backwoods preacher lecture previous to his departure West.

REV. WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, D. D., of Boston, will preach a sermon before the St. Luke's Hospital Association of the Church of the Ascension, in that Church corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Rev. S. A. BAKER, pastor, worship in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. Subject: *Recognition of Friends in Heaven*; and at 7½ P. M. Love Feast at 3 P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

REV. J. C. JACOBI WILL DELIVER THE second lecture on the prophecies relative to the divine origin of Christianity, in St Thomas' Mission Chapel, corner Prince and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Israelites are affectionately invited.

A COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG LADIES—At the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. The third of the Course TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Manners.* Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, formerly worshiping in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor, will hold Divine Service in the basement of their new Church in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the chapel on Broadway and 34th-st., (entrance No. 65 34th st.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The great revival under Nehemiah, or a Nation without the Sabbath and without the Bible.*

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Ebbitt Hall northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*The Argument of Immortality* Subject for the evening—*The Powers of the World to come.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, commencing at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. Lecture and Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 BOWERY, EVERY SUNDAY.—Subject on the 27th, at 3 P. M.—*Should there be any Compromise on the Subject of Slavery?* At 7 P. M.—*Which has most Influence upon Civilization—the Diffusion of Wealth or of Knowledge?*

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. BULLOCK, of Lexington, Ky., may be expected to preach in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—J. L. BISHOP is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the sanctuary No. 108 1st-st., on *The fulfillment of the Bible in the First and Second Coming of Christ, the Redemption of Israel, the Millenium*, &c., &c. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE will preach, at the request of this Association, in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public and especially young men, are invited to attend.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SUNDAY School Union of the M. E. Church will be held on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 3½ o'clock, at the Mission-room, No. 199 Mulberry-st., for the purpose of concurring with the action of the General Conference in amendments to the Constitution. JOHN COOK, Sec'y.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF St. George the Martyr, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. ALEX S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-St., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. *The relations of the Church to Christ her Head*, will furnish the subject for a series of discourses.

HAS THE TIME COME?—IS THIS THE DAY of the world's doom, and the coming of the King of Glory? "The Prophet Snow" will respond to this great question, from the word of Prophecy, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

A MONTHLY ANNIVERSARY OF THE Old John-st. M. E. Sabbath School will be held TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev Dr. MITCHELL and Rev. M. FRENCH. Singing by the children.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 6th-av. Rev. THOS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach. Seats free.

SCUDDER FOREIGN MISSIONARY SO-CIETY.—The fifteenth anniversary will be celebrated TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church in Carmine-st., head of Varick. Rev. Dr. HAMLIN, of Turkey, will deliver the address.

INEBRIATE'S HOME, NO. 154 CHATHAM-St.—Preaching at 10½, prayer meeting at 3, temperance meeting at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. WHITNEY, of Boston, will address the meeting.
GEO. T. HALL, Secretary. N. DUFF, President.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and in the EVENING at 7½ by Rev. E. MIX. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOK-LYN—Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Rev. Dr FURNESS, of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY, 27th inst., morning and evening, at usual hours. The public are invited.

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, D. D., OF the Illinois Conference, will preach in the large hall of the Cooper Institute SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 27th inst., commencing at 3 o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon at 3 P. M. on *Class Meetings*, by request. At 7 in the EVENING, Rev. H. BANGS, P. E.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. H. FLOY RONBERTS, Minister of the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. MOSES BALLOU gives the closing lecture of the course on *The Morning of Life*, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*Religion.* Services also at 10½ o'clock A. M.

"THE JUST SHALL LIVE BY FAITH."—All interested in "the faith once delivered to the saints" are respectfully invited EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Room No 5 Clinton Hall, Bible in hand.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., near Broadway.—Rev D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SABBATH, 27th, by Rev. JOSEPH LAW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Love Feast at 3 P. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. MAHAN will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAS. HOYT, of Orange, will preach in this church next SABBATH. Services at 10½ A.M. and 3 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rev. E. A. WASHBURN will preach in behalf of the Brotherhood, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'cl'k.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. Knots for Cards. at WERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ARE DE-SIROUS of adopting an entire orphan girl, between the ages of two and nine years; none need apply but for the most prepossessing and intelligent. Address Box No. 277 *Jersey City Post* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work and plain sewing. Has the best of references, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 142 West 10th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS—A respectable young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is a good seamstress, and understands taking care of children; good references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her former employer, No. 96 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; can do fine sewing; wages not so much an object as a good steady place; good reference given. Inquire, or address a note to Mrs. SHEPHERD, No. 19 Carroll-st., between Hamilton-av. and Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman wants a situation as cook—understands French and American cooking thoroughly—immediately in a private house. Apply at No. 256 East 15th-st, near Avenue A, third story, Room No. 14, front.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman thoroughly competent for her duties, (with the best of reference,) desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, &c.; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 4th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY SUPERior woman, with two years reference, wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, baker, washer and ironer; is also an excellent chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself useful; can enter her situation this day. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a situation as wet nurse, or is willing to take a child home to her own residence. Good reference given. Inquire for Mrs. GAYNOR, No. 318 Rivington-st., second floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as wet nurse, by a respectable Protestant married young woman; has a fresh breast of milk; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the rear.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Address, for two days, D. O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man that understands his business; can take charge of a carriage and horse and harness; is a careful driver; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address C. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL COLORED MAN.—A COLORED young man wishes a situation in City or country; is an excellent waiter, a good driver and an excellent manager of horses; will make himself useful and agreeable about the house; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF A RESPECtable family, having received a good education, and speaking well three languages, desires to accept the position of waiter in a family. He has served six years in his last place, and possesses the best references. He has no objection to travel, or to go in the country. Address by letter E. M., No. 2 White-st.

AS HEAD WAITER OR BUTLER.—PERmanent situation wanted by a steady man, with 14 years' experience, in a hotel, first-class boarding-house, or private family; is a good carver, &c.; has excellent City recommendations. Address B. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO GENTLEMEN OF WEALTH AND TRUSTEES.—The advertiser, upwards of 30 years of age, having had a finished collegiate and legal education, and eight years of active business experience in this City, wishes the agency of a large estate in this City or Brooklyn. References of highest respectability. Address AGENT, Post-office, Box No. 716, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO DO THE cooking and washing in a small family on Staten Island. Apply on Monday, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 2 West 36th-st., corner 6th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A neat, smart girl for general housework, with reference from her last place. Call to-day and Monday, at No. 8 West 37th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED A SALESMAN, IN a straw goods hat and cap jobbing business. To one who can control a large trade liberal terms will be offered. Address Box No. 3,856 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE STRONGEST BOND OF UNION

EVER YET INVENTED.

NOT ONLY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH,

BUT ALSO

BETWEEN YOUTH AND OLD AGE.

READ FOR YOURSELVES.

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald-head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,820, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has acquired a reputation from actual test and experiment which cannot be enhanced by newspaper puffs. In our own vicinity it has been extensively used, and we believe in every case with every desired result, and receives the universal indorsement of all who have tried it. We therefore recommend it as one of those few genuine *nostrums* which accomplishes all it professes, and all the bald and gray could desire.—*Columbia Spy.*

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this well-known and excellent preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. The Hair Restorative also cures cutaneous eruptions, and prevents the hair falling off. We have seen many authentic testimonials in proof of these assertions, some of which are from gentlemen whom we have known for many years as persons of the most reliable character. Don't dye till you have tried this Restorative.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are not in the habit of puffing every new discovery, for in nine cases of ten they are quack nostrums, but we take great pleasure in recommending Professor Wood's article to all whose hair is falling off or turning gray. Our well-known contributor, Finley Johnson, Esq., has experienced the benefit of its application, and joins with us in speaking of its virtues. Let all try it and bald heads will be as rare as snow in Summer.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors.

No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and fancy-goods dealers

AT C. J. CUSHMAN'S—THE VERY BEST KID Gloves (none better) in this City. We have just received an assortment of all colors and sizes, price 63 cents. No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a few single persons, can have very pleasant rooms and board in a first-class house, pleasantly and conveniently located. Good reference required. Apply at No. 145 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board by a private family, at No. 145 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References given and required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st-st.; house with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR families or single persons, at reasonable prices, at No. 67 West 38th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms in a private family where there are no other boarders. For particulars apply at No. 113 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE private family can accommodate one or two single gentleman with board. Apply at No. 28 Livingston-s

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st.

ECONOMY WITH GENTILITY.—TO LET, to an acceptable, quiet gentleman, of unpretentious refinement, a small, pleasant, furnished front room, with freedom of the family parlor, in a very genteel house in Williamsburgh, ten to fifteen minutes from the ferry, for 70 cents per week; a larger room for $1 10. Address, for two days, C. W. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD rent a parlor and two bedrooms, with or without meals; rooms contain hot and cold water House new and near Broadway; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house East of 3d-av., and between 9th and 10th sts.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED.—A GENtleman wishes partial board in a private family, where a good table and the comforts of a home may be found; satisfactory references Address, with particulars, O. Z., Box No. 798 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO BROTHERS, IN A private family or small boarding-house; location between 8th and 14th sts.; east side preferred; terms must be moderate. Address R. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR three grown persons and three children. Price not to exceed $100 per month. Address ROBERTS, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

ROOMS CAN BE HAD AT A MODERATE price, with or without board, at No. 38 University-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. Will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BERT, No. 27 Park-row.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Fourteen miles from New-York. The subscriber offers for sale the fine property known as Ashland Hall, lying near, and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. The premises contain eight acres. The mansion and cottage ample for the accommodation of three large families, out-buildings, vine arbors, lawn gardens shade, fruit trees and shrubbery and so grouped as to form one of the most picturesque and desirable premises to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain ten years. Apply on the premises to DAVID A. FRAME, or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, AT Orange, N. J., within three minutes walk of the Railroad Station, a commodious house, with ornamental grounds of near four acres. No expense has been spared in embellishing the place, and the trees and shrubbery are unsurpassed. The garden affords nearly every kind of fruit, and is in fine cultivation. There are also on the premises a roomy stable and carriage house, and a gas-house, on Woodworth's patent. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, between 9 and 11 A. M., or at his office, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, during the remainder of the day.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND THRIVing village of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, two houses and premises suitable for genteel families; they are situated near the Presbyterian Church, in the immediate neighborhood of excellent male and female schools, and but a short distance from the Railroad Depôt. For terms, apply to ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 173 Washington-st., New-York, or to the subscriber at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, with an hour or Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM OF 100 ACRES, at Madison, on Morris and Essex Road, one mile from depôt, will be exchanged for a house in New-York, worth $10,000 or $12,000, in a good neighborhood, on fair terms. Apply to PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large, commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHICAGO CHICAGO CHICAGO

PROPERTY. PROPERTY. PROPERTY.

For sale very low, and on liberal terms of payment, Some of the most central business property in the CITY OF CHICAGO, Illinois. Improvements first class, and large income from rentals

Also, several pieces of central productive property, in the same city, to exchange for New-York City property, Stocks or General Merchandise. Address MILTON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office, giving name and address.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW, TWO AND THREE story and sub-cellar brick houses, on 78th-st., west of 3d av.; have most of the modern improvements, gas, range, bath, &c., at prices from $4 000 to $5,000; a very desirable opportunity for families to procure a house of their own, as they will be sold on accommodating terms to suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN TURNER, 86th-st., one door west of 3d-av.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
An extraordinary chance for housekeepers and dealers in fine furniture.

On MONDAY, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, mirrors, bronzes, rich carpets, &c., in the residence No 154 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. The entire furniture of the house is in perfect order, and will positively be sold without reserve, rain or shine, consisting of elegant mantle and pier mirrors, mosaic marble oedestals, mantel in bronze, lace and brocatel curtains, rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts, three elegant rosewood suites in brocade superb rosewood piano-forte, cost $350 two months ago; Turkish lounges and chairs, elegant China vases, and other mantel ornaments. Dining-room Furniture—Extension table, rich China, ruby cut glass ware of every description, ivory cutlery, silver ware, with a large variety of chamber furniture, elegant mattresses, beds and bedding, with over 600 yards of Brussels and ingrain carpets, two handsome sofa bedsteads, lounges, chairs of all kinds, clocks, oil-cloths, rich chandeliers, &c. No postponement.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of English and Swiss watches, being part of the stock of one of our largest importing houses, consisting in part of hunting and open cased English patent levers, with all the late improvements, made by Joseph Johnson, Evans, Cooper, Mathey, and other celebrated makers; hunting and open case patent and detached levers duplex and chronometer watches, by the best Swiss makers, all in 18 carat gold cases; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' watches in various styles. The goods are now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold, by order of B. M. JUDSON, Receiver.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Anarbah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly appointed and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or therefore acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad when owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DESHORNE 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as NUMBER 157 HUDSON STREET, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Laight-st., in the City of New York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in depth on each side 109 feet 6 inches, *and also the right and privilege of resort and recreation in and to St. John's Square*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight sts., opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1827, made between the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second part, which indenture further provides, "*that in case of any disposition, sale and conveyance of the Park or Square, the said parties of the first part, and the others of the said owners, shall severally participate therein, and hold and enjoy the benefits and advantages thereby resulting, according to the actual extent in front of the land which they may severally hold and possess fronting on either of the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach sts., opposite to said Park or Square.*"

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 86 Nassau-st., where the deed will be delivered. PETER M. BRYSON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Targee, deceased.

The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustees, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS STORES AND Lots on 3d and 6th avs., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The first-class 4-story brown stone front store and lots, southwest corner 6th-av. and 44th-st., 25 5x75 feet—store covers entire lot.

Also six first-class 4-story brown-stone front stores and lots, fronting on 6th-av. and adjoining the above—buildings, each 25x65 feet; lots, each 25x75 feet. The above are just finishing in the best manner by day's work and have all the modern improvements.

THIRD-AVENUE.—First-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner of 3d-av. and 46th st.; lot, 25.5x75; building, 25.5x60.

Also, first-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, east side of 3d av., 25 feet 5 inches south of 47th st.; lot, 25x95; building, 25x60.

Also, first-class 5-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner 3d av. and 39th-st.; lot, 24.8½x100; building, 24.8½x60.

Also, the two-story building and lot, east side 3d-av. 25 feet south of 39th-st.; lot, 40x75 feet; building, 40x55 feet.

The above are built in the best manner by day's work, with all the modern improvements.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

The premises can be viewed at any time.

Maps, terms, &c., at the Auctioneer's office.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., extensive sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of carpets, beds, bedding, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., rich parlor suites, solid rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut frames, covered in satin, reps, brocatel and satin damask, two superb rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, solid rosewood bookcases and secretaries, centre tables, sofas, lounges, oak and black walnut buffets extension, tables, dining room chairs, library tables, chamber furniture, &c.

Also,
A lot of second-hand silver-plated ware, best of English plate on German silver, consisting of entree dishes, vegetable ditto, casters, knives, spoons, salvers, &c.

Also,
A few oil-paintings, fine engravings, prints, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCtion on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A pair of horses, bay and gray, 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, gentle and kind, and believed to be perfectly sound, with the exception of a spot on one eye of the grey; can trot a mile in about three minutes together. Also, a Dusenbury & Van Duser wagon, shifting top, nearly new, with pole and shafts, and a double set of harness, made by Dunscombe, in first-rate order. Also, a splendid pair of road blankets and a Portland sleigh, in complete order, with pole and shafts. Sold on account of the owner having no further use for them.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 East 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of oak extension dining table, oak chairs in leather, carved oak buffet, carved rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête, arm-chairs in brocatel, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood bedsteads, wardrobe, dressing and toilet table, and washstands, carpets, oil cloths, &c.; also, several good paintings. Particulars in future advertisement. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer's No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., a large quantity of new cabinet furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas and lounges, in hair cloth and reps, mahogany rockers and easy chairs in do., gothic hall chairs, marble-top sofa tables, mahogany and black walnut marble top inclosed wash stands, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, etageres, bookstands, corner stands, mahogany carved-back chairs, mahogany card tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, cane seat chairs, leaf tables, cottage bedsteads, cots, mattresses, &c., &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 17 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platinum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. HUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STORES NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMP-TROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1866. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5 000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption. Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-tors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FE IX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,

GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COM-PANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 30 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 15th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.
FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Mechanics' Bank Building,
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPA-ny for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.
J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on presentation. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN F. KISSAM,
GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-TORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

WANTED—$10,000, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property of double that value, in Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey. A liberal commission will be allowed. Address, with name and address, Box No. 420 Post-office.

$1,500 WANTED—FOR EIGHT MONTHS, ON stock. If required, a mortgage given as additional security. Address A. P., BOX 107 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.
15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a second dividend, amounting to twelve (12) per cent. will be paid by the undersigned, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, at his office, No. 150 Canal-st., to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, upon presentation of their certificates.
JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSU-RANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A warrant has been issued by the Hon. H. Hogeboom, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the brig or vessel called the *J. B. Mansfield*, a sea-going vessel belonging to the port of New-York, and all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of the 8th title of the 8th chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the said Justice, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, within three months from the first publication of this notice, or their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited, and the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months.—Dated Dec. 24, 1860.
BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for Wm. A. Freeborn & Co.,
ja12-law3mS Attaching Creditors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall street in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TAREY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
ja17-law6mS* Administrator.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESMAR.

Protected by Patent Office, Seal of Great Britain, Diplome d'Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxations, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause of disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3 purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years constraining the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., on the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $5 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Dr. C. has proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications. he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of the abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFAL-LIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's friend, and other remedies, the unfailing relieves, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRI-AGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
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ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Jan. 30.
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ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURD

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

lets, look here! While I speak to these gentlemen what need we care for those boys? Those pencils talk to one million readers. Thank God we have the Press of the country on our side; they may not like to print our speeches, but they have to, for they make their papers sell. [Loud cheers.] With five papers here, we can spike the guns of those boys. Thank God for FAUST, who made mobs impossible.

We can now speak our sentiments through the Charleston *Mercury*. Thank God the slave power has no organ in the North—we've conquered the New-York *Herald*. [Cheers from the front seats.]

The crowd in the gallery here added stamping on the seats to their other demonstrations, producing quite a delightful variation.

Mr. PHILLIPS—South Carolina will be back in the Union a free State yet. [Renewal of the row in the gallery.] If we find the city inadequate to our protection we shall have to appeal to the State! [Groans and cheers.]

I understand that the State-house has begun to move! [Sensation in the gallery.] I understand it has got half way down Park-street! [Increased sensation in the gallery—sudden decrease of noisy demonstrations.]

It don't make any difference who is Mayor of Boston, thank God! JOHN A. ANDREW is Governor of Massachusetts. [Cheers and groans.]

Mr. PHILLIPS—I now desire to make one serious suggestion. [Cat-calls, groans and whistling.] It is now very certain that the civil authorities will very soon enter this building. [Silence and close attention in the galleries.] Let me ask the friends of this meeting to keep their seats.

The silence was here so great in the galleries that a pin could be heard to drop; and although Mr. PHILLIPS continued speaking, it lasted for ten or fifteen minutes.

Mr. PHILLIPS continued—See how we have reversed things since EDWARD EVERETT was in Congress. Now we send CHARLES SUMNER there to represent Massachusetts, and EDWARD EVERETT at the head of a Committee representing the Merchants' Exchange.

I have faith in the son of Illinois, who is soon to lay down the law to this empire from Washington—and he'll do it. If it is necessary, he will cover every square foot of the District of Columbia with a man. [Cheers.]

We'll take care of the babies of South Carolina. If they'll lie still in their cradles, we'll rock them to sleep, and Northern foresight and care shall tuck them in. [Laughter and cheers.] Because my fathers swore the oath for Slavery in 1787, it is the more incumbent on me to denounce that compact. I am here to-day to sacrifice my life in atonement for the sins of my fathers. [Groans and cheers for the Union.]

JOHN HANCOCK, with his crutch in his hand and his clout clothes on, offered a compromise,—God curse all compromises,—and so Massachusetts came into the Union.

Voice in the gallery—"God curse the man that says that." [Cheers.]

He thus spoke of secession as inevitable, but likely to be controlled by the great West, so that all of them would in a few years come knocking at the doors of the Union for admission as Free States. This would be done before many of those noisy boys would be old enough to vote. Our country shall yet be saved. We will call on PATRICK HENRY, and he shall Abolitionize Virginia. We will take the dust of WASHINGTON, and EVERETT shall follow it through the South, and make them swear on their knees to be as good Abolitionists as he (WASHINGTON) was.

During the last part of Mr. PHILLIPS' remarks the crowd had kept very good order. Mr. DAVIB B. CHILD proposed "Three cheers for the Conqueror." They were given with a will. The boys in the gallery resumed their former noisy demonstrations.

The above may be considered a very good specimen of the entire proceedings.

SECESSION DISCUSSED AT CLINTON HALL.

MR. TUCKER DELIVERS A LECTURE, AND CLINTON ROOSEVELT DEFENDS MR. BUCHANAN.

A triple treat was promised by advertisement to such as would have faith enough to attend at Clinton Hall last evening and pay two and-a-half dimes for the privilege, viz.: the presence of the Union Volunteers in Zouave uniform, a lecture by F. J. TUCKER, Esq., at 7½ o'clock, and a statement from a citizen of New-Orleans. The expectant audience (which could easily have been accommodated on a Sixth-avenue car) was disappointed in all these promises. The fierce Zouaves were *non est*, the New-Orleans gentleman failed to appear, and Mr. TUCKER tardily presented himself to fulfill his part of the performance. Mr. TUCKER is a slim, dapper, ruddy-cheeked young gentleman, apparently of the age of the "jolly little saileur boy," and rather addicted to the Bombastes style of oratory than to the Demosthenic. Emulating the example of his immortal predecessor, Daniel Tucker, Esq., who, it will be remembered, came loo late to get his supper, Mr. TUCKER came too late, and indeed, seemed somewhat tuckered out in the effort of his imposing entrance. The lecture consisted mainly of a compilation of the history of secession, and was interspersed with the highly original and instructive information that our forefathers—WASHINGTON, WEBSTER and CLAY—were great men; that the memory of DOUGLAS ought to be consigned to eternal infamy; that South Carolina ought not to secede; that the Union ought to be preserved; that Major ANDERSON is a hero, and that JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., of Washington, D. C., is not doing his duty.

In the absence of the New-Orleans gentlemen, CLINTON ROOSEVELT, Esq., was called upon to say a word on behalf of the South. He expressed the opinion that Mr. BUCHANAN was doing the best he could, under the circumstances, and that the present crisis in our national affairs is caused either by an inflated currency, the selfishness of Jew money lenders, the jealousy of the Continental Governments, or the scheming designs of England. Upon the whole, he was of the opinion that South Carolina was making herself ridiculous, although she was much injured; and that, at all events, the North could afford to exercise a magnanimous forbearance, to secure peace, harmony and a reunited Republic.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for Gen. SCOTT, Major ANDERSON, ABE LINCOLN and TUCKER.

BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* of the 21st gives the following particulars of an affair to which the telegraph has made reference:

"The Minute Men have had tendered to them 16 32-pound cannon by Maj. A. H. DOUGLASS, who became the purchaser when the Federal Government disposed of the Navy-yard of the city. These guns are, we learn, in good condition, and will immediately be put in working order. A Committee, consisting of Capt. James Hamilton, Col. Wm. R. Hunt, D. B. Malloy, Anthony Street and C. Deloach, having been appointed to take the business in charge, and proceed at once to carry out the purposes of the association.

It is the purpose of the Committee, we learn, to apply to the City Council for the privilege of erecting the battery at such points as may be selected, as well as for an appropriation commensurate with the plan proposed.

The presence of these cannon *seems almost providential*, and it behooves us, occupying the position that Memphis does, to avail ourselves of every means to repel an attack, and ensure safety, should actual hostilities, of which now there seems little doubt, occur.

The Governor of Mississippi, in a special message, dated at the Capitol of the State, on the 15th, alludes to the battery at Vicksburg in the following terms:

'Being advised by the Governor of Louisiana that he had reason to believe that an expedition would be sent down the Mississippi River to reinforce the garrisons of the forts and arsenals of that State, I sent Capt. KERR with 16 of the Jackson Artillery Company, and ordered Capt. H. H. MILLER to call out the volunteer companies of Vicksburg, and take such position as would enable him to prevent any hostile expedition from the Northern States descending the river. Learning that the forts and arsenals were fully garrisoned by Louisiana, I have directed Capt. H. H. MILLER to withdraw his forces from the position they had taken.'"

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

From the Toronto Leader.

In the course of a speech, delivered at Southampton, Lord PALMERSTON referred to the difficulties between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, and expressed a fear that the Union would be dissolved. His lordship added a hope that, whether the Union were dissolved or maintained, amicable relations would be established; and that there would be no war between brothers. From the curtness of the telegraphic phraseology, it is not possible to say whether Lord PALMERSTON intended to refer to the relations of England with the American Confederations, or only to the relations between the two Confederacies into which the United States are rapidly forming themselves. Be this as it may, the intention of England to acknowledge the independence of the new Southern Confederacy as soon as it is formed, no longer admits of question. This announcement we are in a position to make in the most positive terms; and, whoever will take the trouble to watch the course of events, will find that we are correct. The policy of England has long been to acknowledge all *de facto* Governments; and that policy will not be departed from in the present case. From France a similar procedure may safely be expected; and as soon as the Southern Confederation has formed a provisional Government it will be treated by the two leading powers of Europe as entitled to all the privileges of a sovereign State. The greatest inconvenience would arise from the adoption of any other policy. England having no control over the domestic politics of other nations can acknowledge whatever form of Government they please to set up. To refuse to do so, would involve her in endless wars, and ruinous commercial embarrassments.

If the opinions of an English statesman are, in this instance, destined to produce an influence over the destinies of the United States, their tendency will be to prevent civil war between the two sections. A war between brothers, such as Lord PALMERSTON here deprecates, is the bitterest of all wars; it would sow the seeds of animosity which would bear bitter fruit for generations to come. The wise and statesmanlike policy was first to attempt a reconciliation; but if all efforts in this direction are to be held to fail, coercion or civil war ought not to be thought of. The North is numerically stronger, and perhaps wealthier than the South; and there is little reason to doubt that it could make a conquest of the seceding section. But that it could not hold the Southern as conquered States is just as certain. Secession may not be a constitutional right; but, practically, if nearly half the States of the Union insist upon it, there are no means of preventing its consummation.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Robinson Resolves—No Good now Anyway—Abolishing the Record Commission—Extension of the Chenango Canal—Wiping Out the City Judge—What are Holidays—Relief of Divorced People—The Governor's Message—Patriotic Speech of Senator J. M. Murphy—The Virginia Resolves—The State Credit, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861.

The special session of the Assembly last evening was set aside for the consideration of the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, and their substitute for the Robinson resolutions.

The discussion was continued until near 11 o'clock. The spirit evinced was a resemblance to that which is always dominant whenever questions now distracting the country are up for consideration. The Republicans manifested a firmness which has astonished both themselves and their opponents. The Democrats assailed and were beaten back, with the unmistakable assurances that the responsible majority would not retreat from the principles declared in the Chicago Platform.

At the hour of adjournment, the resolves were made the special order for next Tuesday evening, when they will be discussed for a few hours, and again laid over for another week. As I have before written you, the caucus moved to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the resolutions, when the discussion shall have run its course. Such will undoubtedly be their ultimate fate, but where the debate will end it is not so easy to determine.

Be the end of them what it may, or at whatever time, it matters little. The object sought to be attained may never be reached, though they should now pass by an unanimous vote. Events transpire so rapidly that what may to-day be an olive branch may to-morrow prove a firebrand.

The proceedings in the House this morning had no interest.

In the Senate, the Committee on Cities and Villages reported in favor of repealing the law to create the Record Commissioners of the City of New-York. That experiment will cost you about a million of dollars before you see the end of it, let the end come as speedily as it may. I don't suppose it can do any more damage, and certainly it can do no good—so it may as well be wiped out.

The bill to extend the Chenango Canal was reported "for the consideration of the Senate." The State will hardly be willing to go any deeper into the business of building public works than she is already.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to repeal the law of last water, authorizing the construction of what is called the Belt Road, running through South, West and other streets of your City. It don't look now as though any such bills were to pass.

Mr. RAMSEY gives notice of a bill to abolish the office of City Judge of your little village. I believe it has always been regarded as a kind of judicial nuisance, demanding to be abated by legislative enactment.

Senator CONNOLLY introduced a bill to-day, declaring Jan. 1, July 4, Dec. 25, and such days of thanksgiving or prayer as the President or Governor may designate to be holidays, and to be counted as such in determining the period of maturity of mercantile paper. In case either of these days fall on Sunday, the succeeding Monday is to be reckoned as the holiday.

Senator CONNOLLY also gave notice of a bill in relation to divorces—only so long as this, when you have stripped it of the enacting clause and the repealing subdivision:

SECTION 1. Whenever a divorce from the bonds of matrimony has been decreed, either party may lawfully marry again.

Now, there are not many words in that paragraph. The whole enactment is embraced in a single sentence, and a very short one at that. But I'll venture to say that in those few words there lurks as much meaning as fully translated would make a chapter for the *Ledger* quite as romantic, and much more true, than the last flash of COBB, or the first outburst of EMMA ALPHABET SOUTHWORTH. How many Winters ago is it, that an old man hung here all Winter on a peg of hope that the Legislature would make some changes in the law of divorce which he particularly desired. And why? An only daughter had married—was happy and contented; or, at least, appeared so—until one day she suddenly discovered that she wanted to marry another man. The causes of divorce were looked over, but none found that exactly suited her case. The law-makers had failed to provide for humoring the sudden impulses of fickle women. Unfortunately for her, the husband was above the suspicion of harboring an attachment for any other bit of femininity, and it was doubtful if he was over head and ears in love with anybody except himself. Commiserating the unhappy condition of the daughter, the old man had a bill drawn that would answer her purpose, and duly presented to the Legislature. It did not pass, and I believe the little lady—now cultivating two lap-dogs, a poll parrot and a pet monkey—has forgotten the second object of her idolatry and become reconciled to do duty as spouse to her first love. I should not be much surprised to find in the little bill which Mr. CONNOLLY notices, a parallel motive. If there is, it will develop in time, and I shall be curious enough to trace it out.

The Governor's Message was the special order at 12 o'clock, in the Senate, made so on motion of Hon. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, who represents the First District of your City. MURPHY is a pleasant speaker, and after preparation, always speaks well. I was expecting a very gentlemanly review, and a very positive condemnation of the Executive communication—such as you might anticipate from a Democrat who has all the earnestness of partisanship, without its grosser attributes. I was therefore more than surprised to find Mr. MURPHY occupying so near my own stand-point as to create a doubt if he had not pushed me a little to the one side in order to obtain a footing for himself. It was a true-hearted, genuine, manly, forcible appeal for the North to resist treason, no matter whence it comes, or in what name. He condemned the course of the South, and the policy of the Democratic Party, in calling a State Convention, to meet at Albany, to make party capital out of the dangers and misfortunes in which the country is involved. It was the speech of a true man, rising superior to party considerations, and breaking through party trammels, to save his country from the designs of demagogues.

Mr. MURPHY was followed by Senators COLVIN and HAMMOND, and P. P. MURPHY, who continued the debate, commenced yesterday, on the special message of the Governor.

Speaking of the Governor's Message, I hardly think the Legislature will follow the suggestion of the Executive; at least, not in the form and spirit which he indicates. A very large proportion of the majority of the two Houses look upon the Virginia resolutions as an *ultimatum*, upon which alone they will consent to remain in the Union. It will be difficult to get Commissioners appointed from this State who will assent to the propositions so imperiously laid down. The spirit of the old Adam revolts against the language, the sentiment and the meaning of these resolves, and the fact that no good can possibly come of such a Convention, will deter this State from consenting to accredit Commissioners. I think you may reckon that in the future New-York will be exceedingly practical—not desiring to talk over propositions that have only a Southern aspect. When they send us any suggestions that can be considered, they will be met in a fraternal embrace. But when it proposed to permit the existence of Slavery in this State—even for transit—there are no gentlemen on the Republican side of the House that are particularly ambitious to be Plenipotentiaries charged with the duty of ratifying the decree.

The telegraph has before this told you in what high estimation capital holds the credit of the State. The Comptroller to-day opened the bids for the State loan of $500,000, having seven years to run at six per cent. The total amount bid for was $3,775,000, or nearly eight times what was wanted. The lowest rate of premium at which any of the $500,000 was taken was one and eighty-seven one-hundredths, or nearly two per cent. above par. There was $368,000 awarded at and above 102, and some went as high as 103¾. Those who obtained awards at less than 102 thought themselves particularly fortunate. I have seen nearly all our State Loans declared off, but never one before where there was so much desire manifested, or so large an amount bid for, in proportion to the amount of the loan advertised.

So long as capital seeks our stocks at such premiums, in preference to United States stocks at double the rate of interest, the Empire State need not tremble at the frown of Disunionists, nor grow pale at the bluster of rebellion. Need she? LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 25.

Mr. ROBERTSON reported a bill giving jurisdiction to the Pilot Commissioners over piers which are now exempt by law.

Mr. LAWRENCE reported favorably to the repeal of the act appointing Commissioners of Record for the City of New-York.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. RAMSEY, to abolish the office of City Judge of New-York.

By Mr. CONOLLY, to amend the act designating holidays to be observed in the payment of promissory notes, &c.

Also, a bill relative to the law of divorce.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill for the better protection of game.

Mr. MANNIERRE introduced a bill to repeal the authorizing the construction of a railroad track in South, West and other streets in New-York.

Mr. PROSSER reported by bill, to provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a written report favoring the bill for a State tax to aid in the building of the Susquehanna Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Artists' Fund Society in New-York City.

To increase the salary of Deputy County Clerk in New York.

The Governor's annual message was taken up as the special order.

Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY took the floor and spoke at length. He approved the general tone of the Message, while dissenting from its political features, and defended the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, which he alone of the Democratic members of the Committee had signed. He assailed the South as educated in the school of disloyalty to the Union, and declared that the duty of the Legislature was plain, and the State should be armed, if necessary, to the teeth in order to guard against any emergency that might arise. He disapproved the call for a Democratic Convention, which he designated as a sad attempt to raise a political standard when all emblems of party strife should be cast aside.

Mr. LAWRENCE, in reply, denied that the Southern brethren were destitute of morals and religion, as the Senator's remarks would imply, and defended the action of the Democratic Party. He could not congratulate Republicans on this last accession to their ranks.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY reviewed the positions of the Message, and argued to prove his own consistency in having voted in former years for JOHN P. HALE and MARTIN VAN BUREN and last year for LINCOLN. He assailed Van Buren Democrats, who supported the present Democratic Party. At the close of his remarks, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 25.

Mr. FINCH reported a bill to repeal the Capital Punishment act of 1860, and to substitute a law dividing murder into first and second class, the first punishable with death, and the second with imprisonment for life, sentence to be executed not sooner than three, nor later than six months from the date of sentence.

Mr. BENEDICT reported against the special act to authorize the formation of the Railroad and Steamboat Life Insurance Company, and in favor of an amendment to the General Life Insurance act, so as to authorize the formation of such companies under its provisions.

Mr. WATSON reported favorably on the bill to provide for the payment of interest on Canal drafts and awards.

Mr. ELLINGWOOD was appointed a member of the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, in place of Mr. WALSH, resigned.

Mr. JOHN CLANCY, County Clerk of New-York, reported that the total net receipts and fees of his office for 1860, amounted to $10,200, and that there had been received in addition and paid by him to the County Treasurer, $13,684 82. Out of the amount of fees all the expenses for errors have been paid.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SHERWOOD, to regulate the ferries between New-York and Staten Island.

To incorporate the Commonwealth Savings Bank, New-York.

By Mr. HUTCHINGS, to incorporate the Loaners' Bank, New-York.

By Mr. BENEDICT, to prohibit the use of camphene and burning-fluid in private houses, hotels and boarding houses.

By Mr. PROVOST—To facilitate the collection of moneys on executions.

The bill for a railroad on Spring-street, New-York, was then taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. MOORE moved for a report of all the assets and receipts, expenses and dividends of the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company, under oath, for three years past. Agreed to.

Mr. FISHER moved for a similar report from the Brooklyn Ferry Company since its incorporation. Agreed to.

Nothing further of interest in the House.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Meeting of the Legislature.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Pony Express passed at 11½ on the night of 23d. Telegraphic communication eastward has, since then, been interrupted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 9—2.40 P. M.

Arrived on the 8th, *Dashing Wave*, Boston; 6th, *Flying Childers*, New-York. Sailed 8th, ship *Charles Foot*. HULL, carrying 18,600 sacks of wheat, and ship *Achilles*, of Melbourne.

The Legislature met at Sacramento on the 7th.

On the 8th, DON PABLO DE DA GUENA, a native Californian of fine attainments, was chosen President of the Senate and Ex-Lieutenant-Governor. He is a Douglas Democrat, and was elected without a caucus, receiving material Republican support, the entire Breckinridge vote, and but four votes from the Douglas Senators. This election indicates the disorganization in the Douglas Party, and a disposition of allowing all parties to form advantageous coalitions with opponents. It will probably lead to combinations contrary to partisan usage on the Senatorial question.

The Assembly has not yet organized. A desperate struggle over the election of a Speaker is progressing. JOHN CONNESS, a Broderick Douglas Democrat, is the leading candidate, having received the caucus nomination of that wing, but enlisting no Republican or Breckinridge support, seems destined to defeat, although the contest is likely to continue several days.

Gen. DENVER and J. N. MCDOUGALL are regarded as the leading candidates for the United States Senate. The impression among conservative men is that neither will be elected, as the nomination of either in the Douglas Caucus would not insure his election without considerable outside support.

The Pony Express, with dates from Fort Kearney to the 24th ult., has arrived.

The suits against HARRASETHY, the former refiner at the San Francisco Mint, are set apart for trial on the 5th of February next.

The schooner *Alert* arrived to-day from Japan, *via* Sandwich Islands, with Honolulu dates to the 22d of December.

The only Island news of importance is the loss at Jarvis Island on the 10th of November of the ship *Silver Star*, and the sale of the wreck for $300.

News from Denver.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Western stage with six passengers, a heavy mail, and HINCKLEY & CO.'s messenger, with $7,000 in dust, passed at 4 P. M. on the 24th, for Omaha.

DENVER, Monday, Jan. 21.

HINCKLEY & CO.'s Express started their first messenger for the Talos and San Juan mines yesterday, with a heavy mail.

Recent intelligence from Blue River reports cheering prospects. Miners on the Gold Run, French Humbug and Georgia Gulches were doing well, generally averaging from $8 to $16 per day, with some two and three hundred dollar runs. The weather was so cold they could do only six or seven hours' work per day. A sixty dollar nugget was taken out last week.

Claims in several districts have been jumped, their former owners having gone to the States to spend the Winter.

The announcement that Congress designs giving us a Territorial organization is highly gratifying to the people. FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Jan 25.

The California Overland Company's express coach for St. Joseph passed here at 7 o'clock this evening with six passengers and $2,500 in treasure.

There is no news of importance from Denver.

The Jackalow Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Jan. 25.

The Jackalow case is still pending. Five witnesses were examined to-day on the part of the Government, among whom were Mrs. LEETS and her daughter ELIZABETH, and Dr. QUIDOR. The ladies corroborated the evidence and confirmed the testimony heretofore brought out. Dr. QUIDOR testified to clots of blood found on the ball of twine, and that these spots had been covered over with vermillion paint. During the examination of Mrs. LEETS and her daughter, the prisoner exhibited a great deal of uneasiness and nervous agitation. A profound stillness pervaded the Court-room during the time they were on the stand. A witness on the part of the Government being absent, and, as the Court stated, the Court, Jury, counsel and witnesses had passed a laborious week, the Court would be adjourned to Monday next at 12 o'clock.

After the adjournment of the Court in the morning JACKALOW said, "Me know 'em," referring to the LEETS, "sorry Capt. LEETS gone."

Chicago and Milwaukee Merchants at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 25.

A number of Chicago and Milwaukee merchants are being sumptuously entertained at the Continental this evening by the Board of Trade of this city. Instead of "King Cotton," the "Prince of Breadstuffs" is toasted. Four hundred guests are accommodated. The entertainments are the finest ever given in this city.

Fire at Racine, Miss.

RACINE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

A fire, this morning, destroyed the building occupied by James O. BARTLETT as a dry goods store. Nothing was saved. Loss on the building and goods $20,000; insured for $6,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 25.

The schooner *Julia*, of and from Orland, Me., for New-York, with 1,800 quintals of fish, went ashore last night on Hazard's Beach, Newport. She lies in bad position. All hands were saved.

Hanging at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 25.

PATRICK MCHUGH, who was sentenced some time since for killing his wife, was hung here to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF ROBERT BURNS.

Dinner of the Burns Club—Toasts, Songs and Speeches.

The Burns Club of this City, gave its annual dinner in commemoration of the birth of ROBERT BURNS, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening. It was the One Hundred and Second Anniversary of the event, and the countrymen of the poet gathered to the number of nearly one hundred and fifty, to do honor to it. At a little before 8 o'clock they marched in procession from the reception-room to the dining-hall, and sat down to "the canty" board "where cronies meet," which Messrs. HITCHCOCK, DARLING & Co.—whom not to know argues a good dinner unknown—had caused to be spread bountifully. Besides all the usual delicacies of the season, there were others, not usual on all such occasions, that were particularly seasonable. There was Scotch haggis, Scotch whisky, and genuine Scotch hilarity. The decorations were elegant and apposite. At the head of the banquet-room hung a portrait of BURNS, in a rich, carved frame, and draped with the various Clan Tartans, the St. Andrew's, St. George's and American flags.

On each side of the room were four splendid paintings of BURNS' cottage, and his monument at Ayr; "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and "Tam O'Shanter and his mare Meg crossing the auld Brig o' Doon," executed by the celebrated artist, HILLYARD; a copy of the bust of the poet, as executed by Mr. J. C. KING, of Boston, sculptor; an engraved likeness of BURNS, beautifully framed, and BURNS' Cotter's Saturday Night, presented to the Club by JOHN C. MCRAE, Esq.; a silver-mounted "ram's-horn" snuff-box, and a costly photograph of the officers of the Burns Club, of Baltimore.

The members of the Club sat at two long tables, and at a third, which was placed transversely at the head of the others, were the President and distinguished guests. For an hour they let mastication thrive 'mid melting music from Dodworth's Band, and then

Mr. JAS. NICHOLSON, the President, after reading letters of regret from Wm. Cullen Bryant, Fitz Green Halleck, H. B. M. Consul Archibald, Judge Daly and Rev. Dr. Thompson, who were unable to be present, delivered a brief introductory address. He expressed the hope that they would be able to look back upon this night as one well and pleasurably spent. They were here to recall the memory of ROBERT BURNS—to listen to tributes to his genius from many whom he saw present and, above all, to hear his songs sung.

The regular toasts were next in order. They speak for themselves, and sufficiently indicate the scope of the remarks of the gentlemen who responded to them:

I. *The Day we Celebrate*—A day which gave to the world one of her truest poets and noblest men. Received with cheers. Music—"Auld Lang Syne." Song—"Ode to Burns"—Mr. LAWSON.

II. *The Genius of Burns*—Its sacred influence is felt wherever civilization has a home—its towering spirit of independence and liberty penetrates the heart of the numblest cotter to be found in the glorious land which gave her poet birth. [Cheers.] Responded to by Rev. Dr. COCHRANE. Music—"Highland Mary."

Dr. COCHRANE, in the course of a very eloquent tribute to BURNS, alluded to the declaration of the Poet that he would rather drink to GEORGE WASHINGTON than to WILLIAM PITT. [Applause.] He doubted not that if he was alive to-day the bard would tune his lyre to tell his countrymen to stand shoulder to shoulder in support of the Union for which WASHINGTON so nobly fought. [Loud applause long continued.]

Song—"Bonny Doon." Mr TAYLOR.

III. *Scotland*—Her battle-fields are the monuments of freedom—her grey cairns are the sacred altars of liberty of conscience, and her intellectual greatness is acknowledged by the civilized world. [Nine cheers.] Music—"Here's a health, bonnie Scotland, to thee." Responded to by Mr. GEORGE BRODIE. Song—"Scotland yet," Mr. GEO. GOURLAY.

IV. *America*—She has been the hope of humanity in the past; may the brightness of her promise be realized in the greatness of her future; may her stars never go out in darkness, nor the light of her glory depart. [Nine cheers and a "tiger-r-r-r."] Music—"Star-Spangled Banner." Responded to by Mr CUNNINGHAM. Song—"Vive l'Amerique," Mr. JAS. GIBSON.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM said, America was in such a puzzling condition now that one did not know what to say about it. [Laughter.] He did not wonder that the toast was received with so much enthusiasm. Here Scotsmen came to enjoy that independence which was characteristic of them. He believed that America would continue to be "the hope of humanity" in the future. He believed that the hand of the Almighty had gathered together men of all lands here for a great purpose. Unity and freedom must ever be characteristic of America. He believed this land would live to prosper in the future, and that her sons, ever recognizing the sentiments which BURNS embalmed in song, would live supporting unity, freedom and the principle of a universal brotherhood. If they did so they never could be enslaved. [Applause.]

V.—*The Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States.* Music—"God Save the Queen," "Hail Columbia."

VI.—*The Republic of Letters.*—Its date is coeval with the glorious era when learning triumphed over her barbarous foes—its duration is certain to prove perpetual in every land where true liberty and civilization go hand in hand. Music—"A man's a man for a' that." Respondent, Mr. JOHN JACKSON. Song—"Let us speak of a man," Mr. T. MORAN.

VII.—*The Press*—May the mighty power which it wields always be guided by the eternal principles of justice and truth. Music—"There's a good time coming." Respondent, WM. YOUNG, Esq., editor New-York *Albion*. Song—Mr. JAS. GIBSON.

VIII.—*The Lasses*—God's last, best gift to man. Music—"Here's a health to all good lasses." Respondent, EDWARD FISHER, Esq. Song—"Of a' the airts," Mr. TAYLOR.

Among the volunteer toasts was the following by Mr. HEMAN BURR:

Robert Burns—The prince of boon companions and the boon companion of Princes, and who never forgot

"The honest man, tho' ere sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that!"

The merry party separated at a very late hour this morning.

The Storm on the Harlem Railroad.

DETENTION OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN OVER THIRTY HOURS—SNOW DRIFTS NINE FEET HIGH.

The snow storm of Thursday appears to have been more severe on the Harlem Railroad than anywhere else. All along the road the snow has drifted more or less,—in some places the drifts reaching to the top of the cars. Between Hillsdale and Millerton the snow is said to be from eight to ten feet high, and packed so hard that it was impossible to proceed without digging through. A gang of between one and two hundred men were at work all yesterday with picks and shovels, between these villages.

Up to 5 o'clock last night, when our reporter left Albany, no trains had got through. The express train which left this City at 7 A. M. on Thursday morning, as well as the passengers, were wrapt in mystery and snow drifts, until yesterday afternoon, when news reached Albany that they were between Hillsdale and Millerton, and that they might be expected in that city every moment. This was about 3 o'clock P. M., but at 5 o'clock the train had not arrived.

It is reported that drifts formed so rapidly in the rear of the train, after it had passed different points along the road, that it was impossible for it to proceed either way until a road was dug. To add to the discomfort of the passengers, the telegraph wires were prostrated by the storm, so that no news as to their whereabouts could be sent to their anxious friends. A train left Albany on Thursday night for New-York, but it returned, being unable to make its way through the immense drifts. It left Albany at 4 o'clock P. M., and returned at 4 next morning. The 10 45 express did not leave that city yesterday morning, and notice was given that no trains would start from Albany until the express, which left New-York on Thursday morning, arrived. The passengers took the cars on the Hudson River Railroad.

On the Central and Hudson River roads yesterday all the trains were on time, and arrived at their destination each way, as specified in their time-tables.

On the Rutland and Troy Railroad there was considerable detention. At 5 P. M., on Thursday, a passenger train left Rutland for Troy, and did not arrive in the latter city until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, eleven hours being occupied in going twelve miles.

The Snow Storm at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

There was a thick snow storm this evening. It is raining heavily this evening. The morning train from New-York was reported at 8 30 P. M. stuck in a snow-drift, near West Brookfield, and not expected to reach Boston to-night.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MAN.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday, at No. 183 Third-avenue, upon the body of STEPHEN AUGUSTUS PERINE, a native of this State, 24 years of age, until recently a clerk in the Register's office, who committed suicide by taking prussic acid. The father of deceased testified that since his son had been unemployed he had contracted debts which he was unable to pay, and his misfortunes had a very depressing effect. During the last few days of his life his dejection had increased to such an extent that it was feared he would go crazy, and a proposition was under consideration to place him in a Lunatic Asylum. On Thursday morning, after breakfasting, deceased went to his room, and in a short time his father heard a singular noise proceeding from the apartment. Going hither, he found the young man lying on the bed in the agonies of death, and two vials, which had contained prussic acid, beside him. Physicians were sent for, but his death occurred before they reached the house. Doctor CHARLES GALLAGHER testified to having made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and finding prussic acid in the stomach in sufficient quantity to produce death. Mr. PERINE has left a wife and child.

THE MURDER OF JOHN SEXTON—CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner SHIMMER yesterday closed the inquest concerning the murder of JOHN SEXTON, on the evening of Sunday, the 13th inst., in the Bowery, near Rivington-street. A very large number of witnesses have been examined touching their knowledge of the case, but no facts tending to identify the murderer, or fixing suspicion upon any person, were obtained. The testimony taken yesterday, was mainly that of some men who were present at LYNG's drinking-place, corner of Rivington-street and the Bowery, on the night of the murder, who were examined with the object of ascertaining whether an anonymous communication sent to the Coroner respecting the affair could be verified. No light, however, was thrown upon the transaction, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Death from a wound at the hands of some person or persons unknown."

A SUBSTANTIAL TOKEN OF ESTEEM.—On Thursday evening Alderman GEORGE STARR was the recipient of an elegant silver tea service, consisting of six pieces, manufactured by BALL, BLACK & Co., at a cost of $700. The presentation was made by Supervisor DUTCHER, in behalf of the citizens of the Seventh Assembly District, at the residence of the Alderman, No. 29 Greenwich-avenue. In his remarks the Supervisor paid a high tribute to the Alderman's integrity as a law maker, and assured him of the esteem in which he was held by his constituents. The Alderman replied briefly, in a happy vein, and concluded his remarks by inviting the company to partake of a collation which had been prepared for the occasion. After the viands had been disposed of, various toasts were given and responded to by JOHN KEYSER, Esq., City Register, and member, of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. The company was numerous, and passed the evening very agreeably.

Arrival of Shipwrecked Passengers.

The steamship *Roanoke*, from Richmond and other points on the James River, arrived yesterday morning, after a very boisterous passage, having laid to during the heavy northeast gale for ten hours, during which shipped several heavy seas, stove head, started guards, &c. She brings 94 of the passengers from the wrecked ship *Globus*. The following are the names of the passengers per *Globus*:

Michael Meiter, Franz Tafeldecher, Carl H. Rohrs, Fried. Lehmkorhl, Casthor, Fritz and Christian Lehmkorhl, Aug. Kurten, Ida Kurten, Carl G. Reinhart, Carl F. Ackerman, Lambert Schimpf, Ursula Frischmann, Juliana Schmelz, Peter Wehrmann, Wilh Weldmann, Alexander Krug, Aloyo Homann, Liebmann Katz, Johann Bitsch, Valentine Zanmer, Michael Weitzer, Catharine Peter, Phillip Schen, Catharine Rothenbucher, John Kroth, Anna Mary Denkel, Wilh Weber, Peter Jacob, Mary Lehn, Elizabeth Geisinger, Francisca Mohr, George Eugenach, Const Oltmann, Wilh Steegen, John N. Damm, Sybille Deckelmann, Baishasar Deckelmann, Creseeia Schwarz, Franz Mayer, Carl Heinrich, Wilh and Caroline Banzhof, Friedrich Koch, Anna, Margaret, Elizabeth, Anna Schmidt; George Kuespert, Phillip Bisch, Helene Nauth, Heinrich Han Hanhart, Carl, Florentine, Louis, Clara, Laura, Freidrich Gross; Dorothea Isaah, Mary Ramm, Egidius Ramminger, Justus and Dorothea Hoffman Gertrude Rudolph, Theodore Senabald, Leopold Kollman, Antonio Buttner, Thakla Kasterschultz, Johann Schott, Conrad Allant, Peter Meehu, Caroll Hamm, Wilh. Speith. Elise Hans, Anna Sack. Sixteen others went West, and the balance remain in Virginia. Wilhelm Muldner, of Hanover, aged 22, was drowned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. D. L. Seymour, of Troy, N. Y.; Hon. F. Billings, Col. John C. Fremont, L. C. Baker, T. B. Murdoch, Rev. M. Shuck and family, and J. L. Shuck and family, all of California; C. T. Longstreet, of N. Y., and E. C. Litchfield, of California, are at the Astor House.

Hon. G. W. Wright, C. Hopkins, Capt. C. W. Rand and Col. G. W. Fry, of California; Mr. Andrews and Mr. M'Donald, of Quebec; J. N. Gamewell, of South Carolina, and H. E. Browning, Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Homer Ramsdell, of New-York; W. Endicott, Jr., and R. C. Greenleaf, of Boston; R. M. Murchison and family, of North Carolina, and J. D. W. Joy, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

W. B. Hall, of the U. S.